G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

G.O.No. 8813-73/P.P. 43-23-1(
P.P. 21-21 Sls 3-6
P.P. 22-22 Sls 4+5
P.P. 12-23 Sls 1+2

Later references.

P.P. 12-23 Sls 31+32
Sec. Dep No. 105) 25-6
P.P. 31-25 Sls 1-7
P.P. 80-31-11
286-36-(1-2)

1923. P.P.

File No. 12-23.

Serial Nos. 5-30

P.P. 12-23 Sls 3+4
P.P. 21-21 1
P.P. 22-22 Sls 2-3.
P.P. 21-21 Sls 1+2
P.P. 28-30 Sls 1+2
P.P. 28-30-3
P.P. 33-29 Sls 3-8.
P.P. 33-29 Sls 1+2
Sec. 161-13 Sls 1-3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Twenty-Six (26)

Part B for March 1925

SUBJECT

History of the Ruler & family, nobles & leading personages in the Mysore State.

Sl 30 To the Secretary to the Resident No. Pol 168/- dt. 3-1925

Fds (2) manuscript of the History revised & brought up-to-date

B170

Sl 800
20 3/25

4746 (1

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PP File No. 12 of 1923.

Serial No.

6

From

The Secy to the Resident

Dd 14-20 12/2/24

Requesting that if there be no objection steps may be taken to reprint the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages" in Royal Octavo size book form with an artistic cover and title page as per sample sent.

1. Subd with refce

2 If approved action will be taken to get the Compilation revised and reprinted as per suggestion contained in the Residency letter & the Residency will also be informed that such action will be taken in the matter.

3 A few copies of the sample, the return of which has been asked for, may perhaps be got printed in the Press & kept for reference before returning it to Residency.

4 Bring up

Initial

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

16-2-24

4896
4746 (2

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.P. File No. 12 of 1923

Serial No.	
	5/ Please forward draft of reply as instructed Cole 16/2
	6 Draft put up 2/ M. 16/2 F Dme Cole 16/2
6	To The Secy to the Resident No POL 779. dt 18-2-192 States that steps will be taken to get the next issue of the book printed in the form suggested & requests to be informed whether the sample may be returned after the book is printed
7	From The Secy to the Resident No 1690 dt 21-2-19 States that the sample may be returned after the book is printed and when copies are sent to his office. & Subd for perusal. 9 The question of reprinting the book may perhaps be taken up in September or October next as it is required by the Residency at the end of Dec. 24. 2/ 23/2 M. 10/Mar Cole

Subd
11/9/24

NOTE—Contra sheet.

11/9/24 25/-

(3)

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.P. File No. 12 of 1923

Serial No. 8

From

The Secy to the Resident
No. 3939 M 14/5/24
Recd 14/5
stating that the
Govt of India have
decided to publish the
History of the Reading
Family in the Govt of
India Presses & requesting
that manuscripts and
correction slips may
in future sent to this
Office & that 100 of copies
reqd may be initialled
& sealed with a draft req.

2/ 15/5 (Chief Secy). 16/5

1/ Impracticable please

16/5

Secy 13/5

16

14 June 5/6

SECTT
17 MAY 1924
8388

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

6276
6896
47116
E.N.S.S.

(4)

G. R. D. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

P.P File No. 12 of 19

Serial No.	
9	The Secretary to the Resident No Pol 1130 dt 8-8-1924 states that manuscript of the revised edition of the History of the Ruling Families etc and the subsequent correction slips will be sent to him for sale from printed in the Govt of India Presses and that the number of copies of the Publication required is bibles.
	Bus 4/9/1 Kill 1/9/24
11	From The Secy to the Resident No 4200 dt 14/8/24 Stating that copies of the publication will be sold to the public by the Manager, Govt of India C.P. Branch & those by the Secy to Govt of India Delhi.
	15 Subs for perusal. No action is called for on this.
	Cyc 9/1 till 1/9/24
	21 Co 15/8
	To Secy Secy 15/8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

6701/54

5

R. S. III-2]

WD 2310--GPE--10,000--31-5-24

General and Revenue Secretariat | P. P. File No. 12 of 1923.

Serial No.	
12	From The Secy to the Resident No 5357 R 7/7/24. Requesting to be informed whether any copies of the publication are req for sale. 18 Sntd with a draft reply 9/7 19 June 24
13	To The Secy to the Resident No Pol 35 dt 11.7.1924 States that no copies of publication are required for sale at present To Sntd Recording to the present arrangement the compilation has to be issued as a general publication & made available to the public. As the compilation is due to be revised soon and a draft sent to the Residency by the

Sent P.I. 11/7/24

NOTE—Contin. sheet.

Serial No.

and of this Month it has been received & put up. It will be got typed and submitted in due course for final approval.

2/ Accounts of the following officers which have not been included may perhaps be obtained and included in the compilation in the appropriate places in chapter IV according to order of precedence

~~Address calling for details~~

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ismail Privy Secy to H.H.
2. " Rt. Subbarama Judge Chief Court
3. " K. Ramaswamy Iyengar. Jud: Comm[r]
4. Dr. Thyagarajan.
5. " Coomaraswamy.
6. The V.R. Thyagaraja Iyer
7. " T. Saliyanaja Chetty.
8. " D. Srinivasagam.
9. " K.R. Seshachari.

This is forwarded.

A draft calling for the accounts is put up for approval.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

2/ [illegible] 2.1.25 (Mr Tees) 24 appd 21/1/25 [illegible] June 1925

Serial No.

To

The Private Secy. to H. H. — 14 — D. No. 3405

.. Two Puisne judges of the Chief Court — ✓ — 3231 / 3433

.. Principal Medical College. — ✓ — 3214

Surgeon in Mysore. — ✓ — 3445

Police Coorg in Mysore. — ✓ — 3207

Town Hall. Mysore Cooch — ✓ — 3124

Superintendent Land Revenue Survey. — 3550

Secretary to Govt. P. W. D. — ✓ — 3164

No. 967 15 27-5-1-1925.

Requested to furnish a brief account relating to the origin, nature & working of the Indian Family Nobles [illegible] Mysore.

Replies have been recd. from Messrs. Subbanna, Mythragoram Thyagaraj Iyer, Sabydraj Chetty & Sesachar.

2/- Two draft D. C. reminders

are put up.

Log 128 / 131 — TFR — 15/1 — 28/

Issued 20/1/1925

[illegible]

From the above named officers furnishes a brief account as desired in Sl. 14. — 15-2

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

30. The Manuscript has been revised and is ready for the Press. But it may perhaps be better to send it in the first instance to the Private Secy to H. H. for ~~any~~ scrutiny before ~~the~~ it is sent to the Residency for transl to the Govt of India. A draft is accordingly submitted for appl.

4/2/25

6.2.

31. It is desirable to have the portion relating to the Royal family and the Mumtaz Mahal rendered over once in the Palace office, & the letter is put up for appl

(Chief Secy)

32. May issue.

6.2.25

26 30 Dewan Murtza

No D.O. 8/6/69 dt 4.2.1925

Requests that the manuscript copy of the History of the Dulaiy Family, Nobles and Leading personages may kindly be perused & returned.

Asked Information has to be obtained from the P.S. to H. H. the Maharaja

Noted 17.2.1925.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

P.P. No. 12 of 1925

Returns the manuscript with certain observations.

33 Subd. Information re the date of the birth of the 2nd daughter of H.H. the Yuvaraja is not given in the corrected draft and the information must be obtained from the office. A dft is subd.

18/2 18/2 is there no record anywhere here? Please enquire.
Mar 9/12

34 Done d/2 Mar 9/12

30 Dr. T.P. Rajagopalachari 28

Dy. No. 615 & 616 Dt. 19/2/1925

Requests that the date of birth of the 2nd daughter of H.H. the Yuvaraja may be communicated.

From the above office 29

Dy. No: 619 Dt 20/25 Feb. 1925

States that 6th Feb. 1924 is the date of birth of the second daughter of H.H. the Yuvaraja.

Submitted. The manuscript is now complete, and is for approval.

A draft forwarding the same to the Residency is also put up for approval.

24/2 24/2.

34 The information re Mr. Justice K. Ramaswami Iyengar was promised by me in person, and I may be able to obtain it from him today.
18/2

34 This has been obtained from Mr. Iyengar.
19/2

General and Revenue Secretariat. | GP File No. 12 of 1923 | 10

Serial No.		
30	30	The Secretary to the Resident No Pol 448 dt 2-3-1921 Re the MS. of the Statistics of the Ruling Families, nobles and leading personages in Mysore revised and brought up to date.

B Rec
Ag 4/3
4/8/25

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

P.C. Pol 1104

M Pol S/L 12/2 13.2.24

B. O. 2.—R. P. B.—5—1922.—5,000.

No. 1420 ENC. 1
507-1890.

Gen 4446

FROM

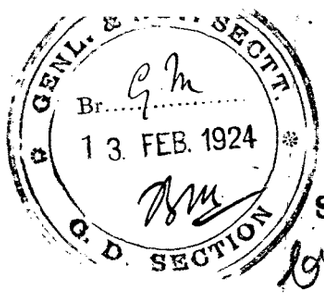
A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

P.P. 12-23-5

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.



Dated Bangalore, 12th February *1924*.

Subject:—

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY, NOBLES AND LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No. Pol.1113, dated the 8th June 1923 and to inform you that the form of the above publication has been under the consideration of the Government of India.

2. It has been suggested that the separate compilations of all the Local Governments and Administrations should in future be issued in Royal Octavo size and made up in proper book form, less like an administration report and more like a book, with a more artistic cover an title page as in the sample enclosed. This will not add to the expense and will, it is believed, result in a considerable increase in sales in the case of those lists whi will ~~be~~ no longer be "for official use only." The Government of India are disposed to favour this suggestion and I am to request that, if there be no objection, steps may be taken to give effect to it, and that when the next volume this publication is prepared at the end of this year it may conform as closely as possible to the enclosed sample. It would also be a convenience if in each volume space (by

interleaving

interleaving or otherwise) were provided for corrections.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

BJ

The attached specimens of the settings for the Lists of Ruling Chiefs of the several States are sent with a view to secure uniformity—so far as the faces of type available in the presses will permit. The size of the lists is to be Royal 8vo.

Jammu and Kashmir State

List of

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1924

SPECIMEN OF SETTING—COVER.

14

Jammu and Kashmir State

List of

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

SPECIMEN OF SETTING—TITLE—Size 26 ems × 46 ems
6 ems more space at bottom than top.

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SPECIMEN OF SETTING—INDEX—26 ems by 46 ems. Sink 4 ems.

List of leading Officials, Nobles and Personages in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Jammu and Kashmir.

1. Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalemar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch disturber of the peace of India in his day : and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

Brief history of Kashmir.

2. Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780 ; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour ; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as feoffs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

Brief history of Jammu.

SPECIMEN OF SETTING—TEXT—26 ems by 46 ems. Sink 4 ems.

KASHMIR.

Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Hindu, Dogra, Rajput. Only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and nephew of the present Maharaja. Born in September 1895. Received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he was under the guardianship of Major H. J. K. Barr, of the Central India Horse. Attended the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. Married the niece of the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot in the Kathiawar Agency of the Bombay Presidency in May 1913. This Rani died in December 1914. Married a second time the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Chamba in November 1915, who died in 1920. Married a third time in April 1923 to the daughter of the State of Dharampur, Gujarat. Underwent a course of training at Dehra Dun with the Imperial Cadet Corps. Full powers of Commander-in-Chief of the Jammu and Kashmir State Army were conferred on him in September 1915, and in January 1916 was granted by the Maharaja the title of Raja, which has been recognized by the Government of India. Was gazetted a Captain in the British Army in 1918. Was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1918. Was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1925, on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Is at present the Senior and Foreign Member of the Jammu and Kashmir State Council.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Khushi Muhamad, B.A.

A Muhammadan Official of the State holding the office of Revenue Minister to His Highness the Maharaja. Joined the service of the State in 1901 as Personal Assistant to the Revenue Member of the late State Council. Subsequently entered the Settlement Department of the State and while holding the appointment of Settlement Officer and Wazir-i-Wazarat of Ladakh was selected by the Maharaja for the appointment of Governor of Kashmir which he joined on 16th June 1910. Was appointed Revenue Minister in 1917. Was granted the title of Khan Sahib in January 1913, and Khan Bahadur in January 1917.

Pandit Narendra Nath Koul, M.A.

In 1920 was appointed Director of Census Operations and in 1922 officiated as Settlement Commissioner. He is now Member in Charge of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Jammu and Kashmir State Council.

Mr. Ardeshar Dosabhai Hakim, B.A., LL.B.

A Parsi official of the State who came to Kashmir from British East Africa where he had been in Government employment. Served 4 years in the Private Department of His Highness the Maharaja, and 2 years as Sub-Judge, Jammu Province. In March 1912 appointed Chief Judge, Jammu Province and in November 1913 Chief Judge, Kashmir Province. In January 1922 appointed Home and Law Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council.

Lala Bodh Raj Sawhney, B.A., LL.B., B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law.

A Hindu Official of the State holding the office of Chief Judge, Jammu. Was practising in Lahore as a Barrister when he was selected for his present appointment which he joined in October 1909. Has also officiated for a time as Judge of the High Court of the State.

Rai Sahib Lala Bishan Dass.

Hindu Khatri. Entered the service of the State in 1885 as a Nazir in the office of the Governor of Jammu. Was subsequently Head Clerk and Private Secretary to the Governor of Kashmir, a Tehsildar and a Wazir-i-Wazarat. Was granted the title of Rai Sahib in January 1896 for excellent services rendered

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

Rol 779

18 Feb 1924

P.P. 12-23-6

To

The Secy to the Resident

Sir,

With ref: to your letter No 1420/507-18 of the 12th inst., regarding the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore", I am directed to state that steps will be taken to get the next issue of the book printed in the form suggested.

2. As regards the return of the sample forwarded with your letter, I am to request to be kindly informed whether it may be returned after the book is printed or retained

WD 2230—GPB—1,00,000—28-7-20

Attached is a copy of the Memorandum as it was finally approved at the time of printing for reference required.

I have a

-Bob

16/2

For Chief Secy

J. W.

Kol 1161

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—8-1923.—5,000

No. 1690 ENCLOS. *Dated Bangalore,* 21st February 1924

FROM A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

P.P. 12-23-1

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Subject:—

History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore.

SIR

With reference to your letter No. Pol.779, dated — February 1924, I am directed to say that as proposed, the sample referred to may be returned to this office after the book is printed and when copies are sent to this office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to the Resident.

Vol. 1438

B. O. 2.—R. P. B.—5-1922—5,000.

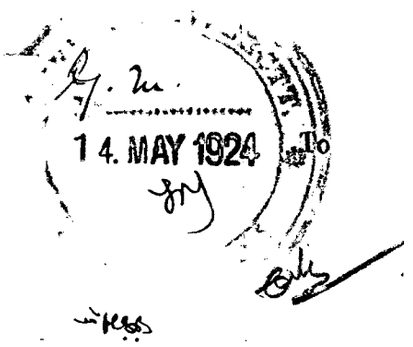
No. 3939 ENC. 21
507-1890

Enc 876

FROM

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

P.P 12-23-8



To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysor

Dated Bangalore, 14 May 1924.

Subject:—

History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.1420, dated the 12th February 1924, I am directed to say that in order to ensure exact similarity in type, size, etc., the Government of India have decided to have the above mentioned publication printed in the Government of India presses. I am therefore to request that, if there be no objection, manuscripts and subsequent correction slips may in future be sent to this office for transmission to the Superintendent, Printing Clearing Office, Government of India.

2. I am to add that the cost of the printing of the publication will in future be debited to Central Revenues under the head "Stationery and Printing".

3. I am to request that the number of copies required for the use of the Government of Mysore may kindly be intimated to this office. The copies will be sold to the public by th Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

No. Pol. 1130 P.P. 12-23-9 22

D 5-6-24

The Secy to the Resident-

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3934/507.1890 dated the 14th May 1924, I am directed to state that manuscripts of the revised edition of the History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading personages in Mysore to be prepared at the end of this year and the subsequent corrections slips will be sent to you for ~~issue~~ selling them provided in the Govt. of India Presses and that the number of copies of the publication required

WE 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

for the use of H.M's
Govt is fully
I have
to
Call
16/5 the Chief Secy
?
C.

38349

6701 Pol. 1542

E. O. 2.—R. P. B.—5—1922.—5,000.

No. 4700 Etc.
507-1890.

24

FROM

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

P.P 12-23-11

14. JUN 1924

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

P.P.

Dated Bangalore, 14th June *1924.*

Subject:—

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY, NOBLES and LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. Pol.1130/P.P.12-23-9 dated the 7th June 1924, I am directed to request that the following words, viz. "the Manager, Government of India, Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta" may kindly be substituted for the words "the Superintendent, Government Printing. India. Calcutta" in the last sentence of paragraph 3 of my letter No.3939, dated the 14th May 1924.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Pol. 27

25

R. D. 8.—R. P. B.—5—1922.—5,

No. 5354 Enc.
507 - 1890.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

From

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

P.P. 12-23-12

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 7th July 192

Subject:—

History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.Pol.1130/P.P.12-a dated the 5th June 1924, I am directed to state that the Government of India, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta suggest that 20 copies of the above publication may be marked for sale by them. I am to request that this office may kindly be informed whether any copies, are required for sale by the Government of Mysore in addition to the 50 required by them for their use.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N Cater

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT

Pol. 35

To P P 12-23-26

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

R 11/7/24

The Secy to the Resident-

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 535-507-1890 dated the 7th July 1924, regarding the History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and leading Personages in Mysore I am directed to state that no copies of ~~the request~~ the publication are required for Sale at present.

I have &c

for Chief Sec

WD 2230—GPB—1,00,000—23-7-20

P.P. 12-23-14

29

To

1. Amin-ul-mulk
   Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Esq.,
   Private Secretary to H.H. the
   Maharaja of Mysore.

2. B. Subbanna Esq.,
   Judge Chief Court of Mysore.

3. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, Esq.,
   Judge Chief Court of Mysore.

4. Dr. H.B. Mylvaganam,
   Principal Medical College,

5. Dr. B. Osman, Esq.,
   Senior Surgeon in Mysore.

6. V.R. Thyagaraja Iyer, Esq.,
   Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

7. T. Satyaraj Chetty, Esq.,
   Comptroller, Mysore Government.

8. D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq.,
   Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

9. K.R. Seshachar, Esq.,
   Secretary to Govt. P.W.D.

G 4967-75/Encl/each
8.5.1.25

Dear Sir,

I am desired to request that a brief account relating to yourself may kindly be furnished as early as possible for incorporation in the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore." A copy of the publication is enclosed for reference.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Secy

Mr. T. Satyaraj Chetty, B.A., Comptroller,
Pay Rs 1,200/-

He is an Indian Christian who was born in 1869 and entered the Accounts Department as a Probationer in 1897. After serving successively as Assistant Comptroller, and Deputy Comptroller, he was appointed Comptroller in July 1919. He is also Ex-officio Secretary to the Mysore State Life Insurance Committee

7.1.25

D. O. No. 50.

PP 12-23-14

P. W. Sec

Dated 7th Jan. 1925

Dear Sir,

your D.O. No G 4967-25/

P.P. 12-23-14.

I herewith enclose a brief account relating to my services in the Mysore State.

Yours Sincerely

K. V. Deshachar

M. Venkatesa Iyengar Esqr.

Asst Secy

Genl & Revenue Dept

31

K. R. Seshachar, Special officer Krishnarajasagara works & Secretary P.W., Electrical & Krishnarajasagara works. Was born in November 1870 & is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He entered Service as Sub Asst. Engr in September 1898 & rose through successive grades of assistant and Ex. Engrs. to those of principal, College of Engg. which capacity he worked in the University for 6 years from the time the College was started), Chief Engineer ~~&~~ & Safety Board & Bandips & Special officer & Secretary Krishnarajasagara was He is now Special officer & Secretary Krishnarajasagara works & also Secretary P.W. & Electrical Depts. He was closely associated with the Markonahalli works for about 10 years & he has also been associated from the Commencement with the Krishnarajasagara works of which he is Special officer & Secretary now.

VRS
9.1.25

D.O.NO. D 2 Dis: 1212-24.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE

Enc: one. Bangalore, dated 7 January 1925

CHIEF SECRETARY - 9 JAN 1925

P.P.12-23-17. Gen 3207

Dear Sir,

With reference to D.O. letter No. G 4367-7[illegible] P.P.12-23-14 dated 5th January 1925 calling for a brie account relating to myself for incorporation in the -- "History of the Ruling Family etc.", I herein enclose a brief account relating to myself.

Yours sincerely,

7/1/25

To

K. Matthan, Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

33

Mr. V.R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., Excise Commissioner in Myso pay Rs.1,400. Tamilian Smartha Brahmin: Born in October 1871: - - Entered the service of the State as Probationary Assistant Commissio after passing the Mysore Civil Service Examination in July 1894: Aft serving successively as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary Government, Sub Division Officer, Assistant to the Revenue Commissio and Senior Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Census Superintenden in 1910 : After the close of the Census Operations was appointed - Deputy Commissioner in 1918. Was Secretary to Government, Revenue Department for about a year (1915-16) and was subsequently on Specia duty in the Secretariat for about 2 years till May 1918 when he was appointed Director of Statistics. In 1920 was appointed Superintend of Census Operations for a second time and after the close of the - - Operations was on Special duty successively as Secretary to the Refo Committee and as Special Officer for the Development of Local Self Government in Mysore. Was appointed to officiate as Excise Commissi (with four other Ex-officio offices) in March 1924 and confirmed in October 1924.

H Thyagaraja 7/1/25

Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

3231

34

Bangalore

10 1/25

P. P. 12-23-18

Dear Sir

In accordance with your request to furnish information for being incorporated in the 'History of the Indian family, writers & leading personages in Mysore' I send herewith a short sketch of my career. The copy of the publication sent for perusal is returned.

I am yours

Sincerely

B Subbaramma

35

Mr Balepur Subbanna was born at Bangalore in 1870 and belongs to a Smarta family of Vadaya-vada community. He was educated at Bangalore under the fostering care of his maternal uncle Mr S. Narayanarow who was Govt. advocate for some. Mr Subbanna passed his matriculation examination in 1883 under the Rev. Mr J. H. Walton of the London Mission and graduated at the central college, in the final examination being held at madras in January 1889. He took his B.L. degree in the University of Madras in 1892 and was enrolled as an advocate of the Hon'ble Chief Court of Mysore in April of that year. He began practice under the guidance of Mr S. Narayanarow and Mr Nanjundappa both of whom were well known and held in high esteem for their loftiness & rigor of their professional principles. He soon gained a lucrative practice and rose to eminence. When Sir Visweswaraiah's Govt opened him an appointment as a Subordinate judge (in 1913) which he accepted in order to have as many precedents as possible in legal practitioners to be taken into higher ranks of service there. He was made a District & sessions judge in due course and was appointed a judge of the Hon'ble Chief Court in July

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Kn 3269

DR. H. B. MYLVAGANAM, F.R.C.S. (ENG.)
PRINCIPAL

MEDICAL COLLEGE
Bangalore (South India)

Bangalore, 10th Jany. 1925.

D.O. 758
Encl. 1.

P.P. 12-23-19.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter No.G.4967-75/P.P. 12-23-14 dated the 5th instant, I am enclosing here with a brief account relating to self, as desired by you.

Yours sincerely,

H.B. Mylvaganam

M.Venkatesa Iyengar,Esqr.,M.A.,
General & Revenue Secretariat,
Bangalore.

37

DR.H.B.MYLVAGANAM, F.R.C.S.(ENG).,
Principal of the Mysore Medical College.

****

Pay Rs.1400/-. Born in Ceylon in 1870 and is a Tamilian Vellala by caste. He received his early medical education in the Ceylon Medical College and obtained the License in Medicine & Surgery in 1892. Entered Ceylon Medical Service the same year, and after 6½ years service, proceeded to London in 1898 and joined the London Hospital Medical School where he obtained the Diploma of the Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1905. He also specialized in Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases both in London and in Vienna. On his return to Ceylon in 1905, he was appointed the Lecturer of Anatomy to the Ceylon Medical College and a Surgeon to the General Hospital, Colombo, (which he held for two years.)

In the year 1908, he resigned his (Ceylon) appointment and entered Mysore Medical Service on the Specialist Grade, as the Surgeon and Specialist in Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. He interested himself in the cause of Medical education in Mysore and was instrumental in starting a Medical School in Bangalore in July 1917 for the training of "L.M.P." students, intended mainly for the service of the State. In June 1918, he was appointed the Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital and the Principal of the Medical School. In the year 1920, he was appointed the Senior Surgeon & Ex-Officio Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore. During his tenure of office as Senior Surgeon, he got the Medical School raised to the status of a College in affiliation with the Mysore University in July 1924. In September 1924, he was appointed the Principal of the Medical College.

He is a Fellow of the Mysore University and was the first Member of the University Council to be elected by the Senate (which he held continuously for four years) until he became the Principal.

H.B. Mylvaganam

****

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

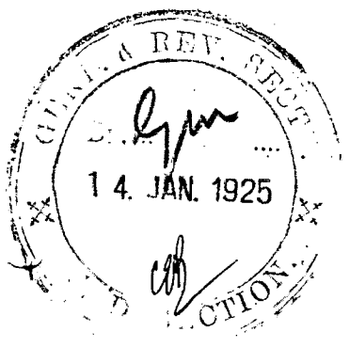
No. 296 Enc.
507-1890.

Gu 3308
38
Pol. 819

From

A.N.L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Resident in Mysore.

P. P. 12-23-20



To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 14th January 1925.

Subject.

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY, NOBLES AND LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No.Pol.1130/P.P.12-23-9, dated the 5th June 1924, and to request that the manuscript of the new volume of the above publication may kindly be sent to this office at an early date for transmission to the Superintendent, Printing Clearing Office, Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to the Resident.

Hurry up file.
Reply in the meanwhile saying that the History is under revision and that the manuscript as revised will be forwarded shortly

Issued as Pol 599 dt 20.1.24

PN

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

(37)

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191 ..*

Date of issue 20th January 1925

Signed by W. H. Nicholetts Deputy

Section PP

File No. 12-23

Serial No. 21

No. Poe 599

To

The Secy to the Resident

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 296/507-1890 dated 14.1.25 re the History of the Ruling Families Nobles & leading Personages in Mysore, I am directed to state that ~~the History~~ is under revision and that the manuscript as revised will be forwarded to you shortly.

I have the information regarding certain personages left to be added to the History that it

over.

Jock 16/1/25

For Chief Secy

TBS

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Gen 360 - 40

D.O.No. 133.

Enc. one

The Palace, Bangalore.

19th January 1925.

P.P. 12-23-29

C.B
W.P.P.
19.1.25

Dear Mr. Ramaswamiah,

With reference to Mr. Matthan's D.O. letter No.G4967-75/P.P.12-23-14 dated the 5th January 1925, I send herewith a brief account of myself for incorporation in the revised edition of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles, and Leading Personages in Mysore".

Yours sincerely,

Mirza M. Ismail

(41

Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Pay Rs. 2000/-. He comes of a Persian Family, which almost claims hereditary connection with the Royal House of Mysore from the days of his grand-father, Aga Ali Ásker Shirazi. His father, Mr. Aga Jan was an A.D.C. to His late Highness, Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur and to Her Highness the Maharani Regent. Born in October 1883, Mr. Mirza received his early education at the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore. Joined His Highness the Maharaja's Class in 1896 and remained as His Highness's Class-mate under Mr. (now Sir Stuart) Fraser till 1901, when he joined the Central College, from where he graduated in 1905. The same year, he entered the Mysore Service, as Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, in which appointment he was confirmed in 1907. In 1908, he was attached to the Office of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. Since then, he has been on His Highness's Staff, being appointed Assistant Secretary in 1910, Huzur Secretary in 1914, and Private Secretary in 1922. In appreciation of his services, His Highness conferred the title of Amin-ul-Mulk of the Gandabherunda Order of the 1st Class in 1920. He was made an O.B.E in 1923, and created a C.I.E. in June 1924.

Bangalore,
19th January 1925.

Mirza M. Ismail
Private Secretary.

Qm3633 1536

42

U.O. No. 65
24-25 / Secretariat

CHIEF COURT
OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

19th January 1925.

P. P 12-23-23

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your D.O. letter No.G.4967-75/p.p. 12-23-14 dated the 5th January 1925, addressed to Mr. Justice K. Ramaswami Iyengar and to forward herewith a brief account relating to him for incorporation in the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" as desired therein.

Yours sincerely,

19/1/25

To-

M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Esq., M.A.,

Under Secretary to Government,

Bangalore

43

Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Officiating Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs.1500/-. Born in the year 1877. Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar is a - Sree Vaishnava Brahmin of Mysore. He was practising as an Advocate till October 1918, when he was -- appointed Subordinate Judge. He rose to the rank of District and Sessions Judge in March 1920 and in -- 1923 officiated as Judge of the Chief Court from -- June to October. He is now Officiating as Judge, -- Chief Court, from August 1924.

Registrar,

Chief Court of Mysore.

19-1-1925

Office of the Senior Surgeon, Mysore Govt.

D.O.No. Sr.S.513. Dated Bangalore, 21st January 1925.

Ecoue.

Gen 3415-6
P.P 12-23-24

Dear Sir,

As desired in your D.O. letter No.G.5495-7-P.P., dated 20th instant, I enclose a note containing a brief account of myself for incorporation in the compilation mentioned therein.

Yours sincerely,

M. Venkatesa Iyengar Esq., M.A.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
General & Revenue Secretariat.

12. Mr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S., Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner and Ex-Officio Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,400/-. Born on 16th January 1872. He is the grandson of the late Darya Khan Sahib, who was Sarmin during the time of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II After nearly completing the B.A. Degree Course in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the Christian College, Madras, he joined the Medical College and took the L.M.S. Degree of the Madras University. He entered service in August 1895 and steadily rose through successive grades until he was appointed surgeon, 1st cla in January 1920 and placed in charge of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. He was raised to the position of the Head of the Medical & Sanitary Department on 1st September 1924. He organised the plague camps in the early days of the plague epidemic and was for some time in Medical charge of the plague Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore. He was deputed for special duty at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar in 1902. While District Medical Officer, Shimoga he was called for special duty and deputed to be in charge of the Shooting Camp in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1905. In recognition of the services rendered in this connection he was presented with khillats in open Dubar by His Highness the Maharaja. On two occasions of Viceregal visits to the State, he was in charge of the Medical and Sanitary arrangements at the Karapur Shooting Camp. He was thrice deputed for special duty on the staff of His Highness the Yuvaraja, - in 1913 and in 1920 as one of the Officers forming the suite of His Highness during his European tours, and in December 1923, when His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Bombay. He availed himself of the former of these occasions to make a study of the Medical and Sanitary arrangements which obtain in the important Cities in Great Britain and on the Continent . The Memorandum - embodying the results of his study submitted by him was commende by Government in their order No. 1158/Med. 186-13-3 dated 29th J 1914 and was published for circulation among the officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments and the Presidents of the City Municipalities.

Xpn 3550

D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A.,
Supt., Mysore Rev. Survey.

SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Dated, Bangalore...27th Jan....1925.

P.P. 156
Time 1

P.P. 12-23-25
46

Dear Sir,

As desired in your D.O.No.G.5495-7/P.P. ~~dated~~ 20th January 1925, I send herewith a brief account of my services.

Yours sincerely,

D. Srinivasa Iyengar

27.1.25

P.P. 28/1

To

B. Ramaswamayya, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(47)

Brief Account

Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Settlements in Mysore. Pay Rs.1,000 and allowances Rs.225.

Born on 30th September 1885. Passed the Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1906, and was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner. He served successively as Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Police Superintendent, Sub Division Officer, Civil Officer, District Excise Officer, Head-quarter Assistant to Excise Commissioner, Revenue Sub Division Officer, Sub-divisional & City Magistrate, Under Secretary, Revenue Secretary and Special Survey Office was appointed Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey & Settlement on 10th November 1923 and confirmed on 10th March 1924. He was deputed to Madras for being trained in Distillery School in 1914 and to Bombay and Madras in 1922 for studying the system of Survey and Settlements obtaining in those Presidencies.

(48

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to—

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 7/2/25

Signed by Mr. B. Ramaswamiah

Section P. P.

File No. 12-23

Serial No. 26

D.O. No. G.O.149/Ed/1

~~To~~ Dear Mr. Mirza,

The Govt. of Mysore has decided that the publication ~~known as~~ entitled the History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading persons in Mysore, which was hitherto being printed in the Mysore Government Press at Bangalore, may hereafter be printed in their own presses ~~The~~ with a view to standardise all similar publications ~~in the~~ Indian States, ~~debiting~~

over.

the cost of printing being debited to their

Central Revenues, and have

accordingly decided that ~~the proposal~~

~~of~~ the manuscript be sent them for

publication. The publication has been

~~must be~~ revised here ~~and prepared~~

so as to bring it up to date,

and a manuscript has been

prepared. ~~but~~ Before it was ~~could be is~~

~~has been~~ sent up it ~~is considered~~ seemed ~~desirable~~ some

that the portions relating to

the Royal family and Nobility

of the State may be kindly perused by you -

~~Authorised and also~~ revised,

~~when it is found necessary to do so~~

I am ~~desired to except~~ sending the manuscript accordingly

~~herewith~~

~~forwarding the manuscript to you~~

with the request that you may kindly

~~and~~ ~~the favour of you to kindly~~

have it

~~its early~~ returned with such additions or alterations, if

~~after sent~~ as may be considered necessary.

Yours Sincerely

~~Sec~~

(Chief)

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

4/4/25

D.O. No. 407
1

The Palace,
Mysore.

17th February 1925.

Gpw 3901

Dear Mr. Ramaswamaiya, P.P 12-23-26.

I am directed to return herewith, duly approved, the manuscript relating to the History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore received with your D.O. letter No.G 6149/ P.P 12-23-26 of the 7th instant and to state that as per precedence list, Mr.Mirza M.Ismail's name should be inserted in the manuscript below Mr. Mir Humza Hussa and above Mr. K.R.Srinivasiengar.

Yours sincerely,

Note & see that this is done as indicated in draft.
18/2/25

P.P.

Done.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

57

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

; *the* *191* .

Date of issue 19.2.25

Signed by Mr. M.V.J.

Section OP

File No. 12-23

Serial No. 28

D.O. No. 96548

To S. P. Rajagopalachariar Esq.

Asst Secy. to H.H.

~~Dear Sir,~~

with refee. to your D

letter no: 407, ~~I am desired~~ Re

the MSS. of the History of the R

Family rules & leading Personages

I am desired to request that a

Correct date of the birth of the 2nd daughter

H.H. the Yuvaraja which is

entered in the correction made in the M

~~supplied~~ maybe kindly ~~sent~~

~~be forwarded~~ intimated

I am also to state

over.

that Mr. Mirza Ruzdanis' name
will be inserted in the manuscript
below Mr. Mir Shumza Hussain's
~~abdicated~~. as in the preceding
list.

Yrs sincerely
Jan 29/12

Jan
18/2 [illegible],

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Gm 395 / 23

The Palace,
Mysore.

D.O. No. 419.

20th February 1925.
23rd

P.P 12-24-29

P.P.

Recd 24.2.25

Dear Mr. Ramaswamaiya,

In reply to your D.O. letter G6548/P.P.12-23-28 dated the 19th instant, I write to say that 6th February 1924 is the date of birth of the second daughter of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

Yours sincerely,

T. Madhavarao

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

54

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *192* .

Date of issue 21/3/25

Signed by .....

Section P.P.

File No. 12 - 23

Serial No. 30

No. Pol. 748 Res/Onwards

To The Secretary to the Resident

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 296/507-1890 of 16th January 1925, ~~on the subject of the~~ History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore, I am directed to forward herewith ~~the Madras~~ ~~of the new volume of the~~ above publication ~~for favour of transmission to the Supdt. Printing Clearing Office Govt. of India~~

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Chief Secy to Govt.

JSB

over.

and directed to forward herewith MS of the

ised and brought to date

WD 0632 - GPB—1800C—16-8 23

8000

24/2

Final Draft

55

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

NOBLES

AND

LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

(Revised up to the 31st December 19~~19~~24).

~~BANGALORE~~:
~~PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS~~
~~1920~~

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

NOBLES

LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

(Revised up to the 31st December 19~~19~~24).

~~BANGALORE~~:
~~PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS~~
~~1920~~

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HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY NOBLES AND LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE.

CHAPTER I.

A Concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State.

Mysore: its situation, area and population.

1. Mysore forms a tableland in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats converge on the Nilgiris. Its area is about 29,475 square miles with a population, according to the Census of 1921, of ~~5,806,193~~ 5,978,892. It is surrounded on all sides by British Territory. Its general elevation is from about 2,000 to 3,200 feet above the sea level. The surface is much broken up by hills which sometimes rise as high as about 6,200 feet. The principal river is the Cauvery; and the chief cities are Bangalore (population ~~180,185~~ 237,496 including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore (population ~~71,306~~ 83,951), the former being the administrative capital, and the latter containing the ancestral Palace of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. The territory comprised within the present State of Mysore has had a long and varied history. The edicts of Asoka found in a northern corner of the State, showing that it had come under the influence, if not under the direct rule, of that great Mauryan Emperor, in the third century of the pre-Christian Era.

The origin of the present reigning family of Mysore. Yadu Raya, the founder.

3. Tradition has it that about the year 1399 A. D. two young brothers, Yadu Raya *alias* Vijaya, and Krishnaraya, of Atreya Gotra, scions of the Yadava family renowned and sacred as counting the Lord Sri Krishna among its members, went out in quest of adventure from Dwaraka in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and, after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri, Melkote, and passed on to Mysore where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. A descendant of King Bhopa, of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya, had emigrated to this place sometime previously from Mathura on the Jumna, and had founded a dynasty. Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of his had just then died, leaving an only daughter by name Devajammanni. A petty chief, captain of the army (Senapati) by name Mara Nayaka was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew Mara Nayaka, and marrying the Princess whom he had rescued, founded the Royal House of Mysore.

Yadu Raya's successors: Raja Wodeyar: acquires Seringapatam; secures the Throne. His Rule.

4. The rule of the next seven Rajas, who succeeded Yadu Raya was one long and continuous struggle with petty local chieftains, called Pollegars, of whom there were many. The ninth ruler Raja Wodeyar reduced a number of these to submission, and in 1610 A. D. he supplanted the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Seringapatam and secured the Mysore Throne.

5. Under Raja Wodeyar, the territorial limits were enlarged and Mysore rose to the dignity of an important State with a number of chieftains

under its sway. According to Col. Wilks the rule of Raja Wodeyar was remarkable for the rigour and severity which he exercised towards the subordinate Wodeyars, and his indulgence to the raiyats.

Territorial Kantirava

6. The career of expansion and progress inaugurated by Raja Wodeyar was continued by his successors in spite of intrigues within and contests without.

Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar defeats the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan: establishes a Mint.

Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, the second ruler after Raja Wodeyar, was alike remarkable ~~and~~ for his courage in war, for his wisdom and his muscular strength. He successfully defended Seringapatam against the attack of the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan, and repulsed him with great slaughter, obtaining considerable booty. He established a Mint and introduced gold coins (known after his name as Kanthiraya Hana)—(fanams)—which continued to be current long after his reign. He inflicted a severe defeat on Kempe Gowda of Magadi at Yelahanka, and levied a large contribution from him.

Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar.

7. The next ruler, Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar, maintained the reputation of the family: he defeated Sivappa Naik of Bednore and repulsed an invasion of Mysore headed by the powerful Naik of Madura and put him to rout.

Chik Devaraja Wodeyar: establishes local postal system, Anche.

8. The reign of his son and successor, Chik Devaraja Wodeyar, forms the Augustan era for Mysore. His highly successful financial measures, the internal reforms he introduced as well as his conquests in that critical period when the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas were struggling for supremacy in the South testify to his remarkable genius and ability. He maintained friendly relations with Aurangazib, the then Mughal Emperor. He introduced a regular postal system in his dominions under the name of *Anche*.

His attention to family concerns.

9. Nor was his attention to his family concerns less vigilant: he instituted an enquiry into the condition of the various Arasus and Rajabandhus and divided them into two classes, the one consisting of thirteen houses which comprised the superior relatives, supposed to have been also known as the "Prabhu Manetanas" (reigning families so called on account of their having been Chiefs of petty Polleyams or groups of villages which were afterwards absorbed into the Mysore Raj) and the other consisting of the remaining relations who were classed into eighteen families. All the intermarriages of the Royal family according to his regulations were to be made with the thirteen houses only, and these were permitted to marry from the eighteen houses but not to give daughters to them in marriage.

Extent of his territory.

10. Chik Devaraja Wodeyar died in 1704 A.D., after an eventful reign of nearly one-third of a century, leaving as a heritage to his successors a country extending from Palni and Anamalc in the south to Midagesi in the north, and from near Carnatic Ghur of the Baramahal in the east to the borders of Coorg and Balam on the west, bringing in an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees, and in addition a flowing exchequer, and an administration, fairly well-organised and suitable to the times in which he lived.

Mysore in the 18th century: struggles in the south for supremacy

11. Subsequently, Mysore passed through a period of trial and disaster which more or less continued throughout the eighteenth century. The times were troublous: the Mahomedan Power was spreading in the Carnatic, with Arcot as the headquarters of a Nawab; the Mahrattas were endeavouring to extend their dominions in all directions; the Mughal Empire was on the wane; one of its Sirdars, Nizamulmulk who came to the Deccan to seek fresh fields of adventure, had established himself in Bhaganagar, now known as Hyderabad, on the ruins of the Golconda dynasty which Aurangzib had overthrown, and a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and Southern India had commenced in which the English and the French took part. At this juncture, Mysore was unfortunate in not having vigorous and energetic rulers. Two members of the Kalale Family, Nanjarajiah and Devarajiah, whom the Maharaja Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar had appointed as Sarvadhikari and Dalvoi, respectively, appropriated considerable power to themselves and embarked upon ambitious schemes of self-aggrandisement and behaved arrogantly manifesting wilful disrespect to the Throne to which they owed their elevation.

Hyder: his origin.

12. About this time there appeared on the scene a new factor in Mysore in the person of Hyder Ali. His origin is variously given. According to the information recorded in the annals of the Maharaja's family, his ancestor, one Ashrof Shah, came to India with his wife and children from Arabia and took up service in the Bijapur State. One of his descendants migrated to Kolar and died there leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Mahommad Fathulla Khan, known also as Fathi Naik sought, and secured employment at the head of 50 horses and 650 Volekars under the Nabob of Sira where he obtained a village called Gummanahalli as a Jahgir: Hyder was his second son; the first son's name was Shaha Sab (Shahabaz). Their father left them a debt of 9,000 Pagodas. Their uncle Gulam Ali, who was employed under the Pollegar of Dodballapur and who owed the Pollegar 1,000 Pagodas, took them to his elder brother Gulam Hyder Ali Sab in the service of Mallarajiah, Governor of Maddagiri, and prayed for relief, saying that in case his request met with favourable response all of them would place their services most loyally at the feet of the Mysore Throne. On Mallarajiah's recommendation, the Maharaja granted them ten thousand Pagodas which enabled them to settle their debts.

His rise.

13. Hyder first came to notice in the siege of Devanhalli conducted by Katti Gopalrajiah and Sarvadhikari Karachuri Nanjarajiah in 1749: shortly afterwards, Nazar Jung of Hyderabad, Dekkan, made an expedition against Arcot, and at his request a Mysore contingent was sent to help him. Hyder went along with it and distinguished himself. He offered a *Nazar* of thirteen camel loads of gold Akbar-Muhars which he secured in this campaign to the Maharaja and His Highness returned three of them to him; when financial embarrassments were felt, and the Mysore Troops mutinied, Hyder was able to set matters right. In recognition of his services, the Maharaja appointed him Fouzdar of Dindigul, giving him the titles of Bahadur and Nawab. In the complications that followed, Hyder pushed himself by his courage and tact to the first rank and finally made himself the head of the administration and successfully defended Mysore against the repeated incursions of the Mahrattas. He reduced a number of Pollegars more or less powerful in the surrounding districts and considerably extended the limits of Mysore. He became the *de facto* ruler of the State, although, nominally, the old reigning family still continued to sit on the Throne.

His campaigns, his son and successor, Tippu.

14. In the course of his campaigns, Hyder came in contact with the British whose power he seems to have soon realized: he first fought against them in 1769, again in 1781-82. While directing military operations in the latter campaign, he died at Chittur and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tippu Sultan, who continued the war till it was terminated by a treaty.

Tippu's unpopularity, siege of Seringapatam by the British, his death.

15. Possessing less tact and wisdom than his father but more intolerance and bigotry, Tippu soon became unpopular. The nominal regard and respect that used to be shown to the titular Maharaja of Mysore grew less and less; his oppression and interference with the privileges of the Ruling Family became intolerable and the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni opened secret negotiations with the British Government at Madras which led to the conclusion of a treaty with them in 1782 A.D. On the demise of the Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1796 A.D., Tippu refused to allow the installation of his son. This created much discontent. His measures gradually became more and more tyrannical. At last his unprovoked and aggressive intrigues with the French drew against him a combination of the British, the Mahrattas and the Nizam in 1799 A.D. when Seringapatam was taken by storm and Tippu fell in defending his capital.

Restoration of Mysore to Native Raj. Installation of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

16. After Tippu's fall, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, son of the last preceding Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar, then five years of age, whom Tippu had consigned to neglect, was duly installed at Mysore as the Maharaja on the 30th June 1799 by General Harris and Mir Alam, the representative of the Nizam (*vide* the Partition Treaty and the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799). The sons of Tippu were provided with liberal allowances and removed to Vellore and his principal officers were allowed Jaghirs, stipends

or pensions, according to their respective rank and position. Purniah, Tippu's Financial Minister, having surrendered and offered his services, was appointed Dewan to the Maharaja to conduct the administration of the new Government during the Maharaja's minority with Sir Barry Close as Resident.

The 19th century. Mysore becomes the capital: Dewan Purniah's Regency: Assumption of the Government by the Maharaja. 1811 A.D. Assumption of the administration by the British, 1831 A.D. The Mysore Commission.

17. Thus, the dawn of the 19th century brought peace and security to Mysore under the aegis of the British Government. Thenceforward the city of Mysore became the Capital and there the Palace was re-built about 1800-01. Purniah was Dewan-Regent for nearly twelve years in the course of which Mysore greatly assisted the British in their campaigns against the Mahrattas. Purniah's knowledge of the country and its resources enabled him to introduce order and to improve the revenues. The impression the young Maharaja produced on the Europeans who came in contact with him was very favourable. Purniah's Regency terminated in 1811 when His Highness assumed the Government of the country. The Maharaja ruled in person until 1831 when in consequence of some disturbances in the Malnad tracts—the result mainly of the corrupt conditions and practices of the times—the British temporarily assumed the Government of the country and appointed a Board of two Commissioners, to carry on the administration. It was at the same time declared that as far as possible the native usages should be adhered to and no system introduced which could not be worked afterwards by native agency when the country was restored to the Maharaja. Shortly afterwards, the system of joint Commissioners was found inconvenient and so Colonel Morrison was made sole Commissioner in April 1834. On his transfer to Calcutta as a Member of the Council of the Government of India, Colonel (afterwards Major General, Sir) Mark Cubbon succeeded him in June of the same year. The separate office of Resident continued till 1843 when it was abolished.

Sir Mark Cubbon Commissioner.

His administration.

18. The Commissioner was at first the sole authority in all matters, revenue as well as judicial. Afterwards a separate officer was appointed to relieve him of judicial work and styled Judicial Commissioner. Some other administrative changes were also introduced. The Pollegars, petty Chieftains of former days, whom Hyder had reduced and to whom money pensions had been granted during the settlement of 1799, were brought under systematic control. Abuses and evils were gradually abolished. Batavi or the old system of payment of land tax in kind by the raiyat was to a great extent replaced by suitable money rents and a large number of vexatious imposts were removed Trade was freed from encumbrances and encouraged. The revenue of the State increased, works of public utility were undertaken, and facilities afforded to the people for education both in English and in Vernaculars; peace and progress were universally established.

Prospect of restoration

19. Meantime, in response to repeated requests made by His Highness for the restoration of the State, the Court of Directors declared it their intention to retain charge of it sometime longer in view to establishing "a fair assessment upon the raiyats with security against further exaction, "and a satisfactory system for the administration of justice."

Maharaja's help during the Mutiny: its recognition.

20. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, His Highness' help proved of great value. To this the Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon bore clear testimony in a despatch to the Government of India and said that to no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than to His Highness who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenanced everything in the shape of disaffection, and took every opportunity to proclaim his confidence in the stability of the British Rule. The Governor-General, Lord Canning, accordingly wrote to His Highness an appreciative Kharita, conveying His Excellency's warm thanks for his services.

Sir Mark Cubbon's retirement. Mr. L. Bowring succeeds: his administration.

21. Sir Mark Cubbon retired early in 1861. His successor, Mr. L. Bowring, arrived in February 1862, Mr. C. B. Saunders, having acted in the interim as Commissioner. Mr. Bowring elaborated the administration in some detail and introduced the Bombay System of Survey Settlement

and the Madras method for Inam Settlements. The first germs of Local Self-Government in Mysore may also be traced to this period as Municipalities were then established in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, modelled after similar institutions in the Punjab. About the same time, a department was formed for the supervision and audit of accounts.

Adoption by the Maharaja of a son and heir by name Chamarajendra Wodeyar.

22. In June 1865, the Maharaja, being childless, adopted a descendant of Katti Gopalaraja Urs of the Bettadakote Family, the father of the Dowager Maharani Laksmammanni who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 A. D. The adopted son was then about two years old and was named Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The question of the recognition of the adoption for purposes of Territorial Succession underwent long discussion with the British Government and finally in 1867, a favourable decision was arrived at. This proved a source of much gratification to the Maharaja who was then about 74 years of age. He survived this decision about a year; and on his demise in March 1868, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar was declared his successor, and suitable arrangements were made under the supervision of British Officers for his education during minority and also for remodelling the establishments of His Highness' household. The young Maharaja was installed at Mysore during the Dasara on the 23rd September 1868 by the Commissioner Mr. L. Bowring.

Resignation of Mr. Bowring (since made Chief Commissioner), Sir Richard Meade succeeds.

23. Soon afterwards the designation of the Head of the Mysore administration was changed to Chief Commissioner. Early in 1870 Mr. Bowring resigned, and Sir Richard Meade succeeded him as Chief Commissioner. During his tenure of office, a great impetus was given to Public Works including Irrigation and Surveys for Railway extension : at the same time the preparation of the country for Native Rule received consideration.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1877.

24. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja attended, with Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

The famine of 1876-78 : its effects in Mysore.

25. Meanwhile the failure of the monsoons in 1875 and 1876 had brought on distress which developed into a severe famine. Relief works were started and remissions of assessment were given. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, visited Mysore in September 1877 and inaugurated vigorous measures for combating the famine : sometime afterwards, rains set in, and by about the close of 1878, the prospects became normal. The effects of the famine were most disastrous : the country lost a fifth of its population ; all classes were affected ; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees disappeared ; a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government took its place : the cash balance dwindled to a figure insufficient for the ordinary purposes of the administration : every source of revenue was at its lowest : and the severe retrenchments that followed enfeebled every department.

Sir James Gordon, Chief Commissioner.

26. Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Gordon who was Judicial Commissioner and subsequently Guardian to His Highness the young Maharaja became Chief Commissioner in April 1878. In May of the same year His Highness' marriage took place, the bride selected being an accomplished Princess of the Kalale Family by name Kempananjammaniyavaroo. This auspicious event was celebrated with suitable pomp and ceremony in the Mysore Palace.

Preparations for Maharaja's rule.

27. While devising and carrying out measures to prepare the administration to receive its Native Ruler, Sir James Gordon gave to His Highness every facility to acquaint himself with the condition of the country, the habits of the people and the details of the administration.

The Rendition 1881 A.D.

28. The Rendition of Mysore to its Native Rulers was proclaimed on the 25th March 1881, and gave unbounded joy and satisfaction to all the people and friends of Mysore. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, came over to Mysore and performed the ceremony of installation in the Palace in the Fort, Mysore. The Maharaja held a Durbar the same evening and issued a Proclamation confirming all existing officers in their respective appointments, His Highness

nominated Mr. C. Ranghacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan, and announced the formation of a Council with the Dewan as President and two of the most experienced retired officers of the State as Members, to submit for his consideration their opinions on all questions relating to Legislation and Taxation and on all other measures connected with the good administration of the country and the well-being of his subjects.

The Representative Assembly.

29. One of the first measures of the new Government was the establishment of a Representative Assembly, the first of its kind in India, the object being to bring the people into immediate touch with the Government and to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action of the Government and convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. It met for the first time in Mysore in the Dasara in 1881. Ever since, its meetings have been regularly held as part of the annual Dasara functions. The Dewan who presides over the deliberations of the Assembly opens it with an address in English, the Honourable the British Resident being also present on the occasion. A translation of the Dewan's address in Kannada is next read by one of the principal officers of the administration. Sittings of the Assembly are held for some days thereafter to discuss matters brought forward by the various members. The Proceedings are finally printed and published both in English and Kannada. ~~Since 1917, a second session of the Assembly is also being held in summer annually for the consideration of the Budget.~~

The reign of His Highness the Maharaja

30. The reign of His Highness the late Maharaja, short as it was, contains a record of steady progress. In the words of the then Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer :

> "It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with "an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakhs. "During the first three years, the revenues from all sources were "generally stationary and in the fourth year there was a consi- "derable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the "next ten years the improvement year after year, was large and "continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95, the annual "revenue rose from 103 lakhs to 180½ lakhs, or by 75·24 per "cent and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works "and purposes of public utility, the net assets amounted to over "176 lakhs, in lieu of the net liability of 30¾ lakhs with which "His Highness' reign began."

This financial prosperity was the result not of "new taxation in any form" but of "a natural growth under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income." The British Government generously postponed the payment of the enhanced subsidy payable five years after the Rendition for a further period of ten years. As the best means of protection against future famines, Railways and Irrigation works engaged the Maharaja's earliest attention. By the end of 1884, or within four years of the Rendition, 140 miles of Railway were completed from the current revenues of the State, crippled though its resources were, and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. The utmost economy was observed in the working of all Departments. Then the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company brought some relief. Terms were arranged with them to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England ; and the local resources, thus set free in this direction, were utilized for large Irrigation works in tracts where they were most needed.

Further, the gold mining industry became firmly established in the Kolar District : and the country was greatly benefited by improvements in various other directions. In ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population increased by 18·34 per cent and the increase has since continued. The rate

37. In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign which has now lasted twenty two years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way, but the resources of the country in various directions are being developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the foremost of them being the Krishnarajasagara, the extension of Railways, the encouragement given to education including the establishment of a University, the extension of the co-operative movement, the Institution of the Legislative Council and the Economic Development Board, and the increasing association of the leading men of the country with the Government in these bodies and in the Representative Assembly are some of the prominent features of His Highness' administration. A second annual Session of the Assembly was begun in the year 1917 and very recently certain constitutional reforms have been introduced by which the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly have been given extended powers and privileges and a more important place than before in the constitution of the State. In January 1907 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the Insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India and in 1910 he was given the rank of Honorary Colonel of the K.G.O. Light Cavalry. For services in connection with the War His Highness the Maharaja was appointed to the Knights Grand Cross in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

His Highness measures for the weal of the country.

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of mortality declined by about 6·7 per mille, the average duration of life having risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

The Maharaja's untimely death: the succession and installation of his eldest son H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar, then a minor. H. H. the Maharani appointed Regent during his minority.

31. His Highness the Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar ruled the State for fourteen years, and to the great sorrow of his subjects died in the prime of life at Calcutta in December 1894. His eldest son His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, then ten years old suceeded him and was duly installed in Mysore on the 1st February 1895, Her Highness the Maharani being at the same time appointed Regent of Mysore during his minority.

The Regency.

32. The Regency continued for about 7½ years. Among the important works of public utility executed during the Regency may be mentioned the Chamarajendra Water Works of Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works of Mysore, so named after His Highness the late Maharaja and Her Highness, respectively, and the Cauvery Power Works for generating electricity which has since been utilized to light the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, besides supplying energy to work the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Plague preventive measures.

33. The appearance of the Bubonic Plague in 1898 in Bangalore and subsequently in Mysore and other places, greatly disturbed the condition of the people and the current of the administration. Vigorous measures were adopted to arrest its spread as far as possible, one of them being the opening out of extensions in Bangalore and Mysore which have since become very popular and prosperous.

The Maharaja's Education Marriage, 1900 A.D.

34. During this period under the special arrangements made for His Highness' education, he made rapid progress: and the tours arranged for him by his European Tutor and Governor increased largely His Highness' store of knowledge and experience. In June 1900 His Highness the Maharaja was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana in Kathiawar. This auspicious event was duly celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the occasion.

The investiture of His Highness with full powers, August 1902 A.D.

35. His Highness the Maharaja having attained the age of eighteen years in June 1902, was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th August of the same year by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon who paid a special visit to Mysore for the purpose.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to witness Coronation Durbar, 1902-03.

36. In December of the same year, in response to His Excellency's invitation, His Highness proceeded to Delhi and attended the Durbar held there in honor of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

His Highness' measures for the weal of the country.

37. In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign which has now lasted seventeen years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way, but the resources of the country in various directions are being developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the foremost of them being Krishnarajasagara, the reservoir across the Cauvery at Kannambadi, the extension of Railways, the encouragement given to education including the establishment of a University, the extension of the co-operative movement, the institution of the Legislative Council, and the Economic Development Board and the association of the leading men of the country with the Government are some of the prominent features of His Highness' administration. In January 1907 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India and in 1910 he was given the rank of Honorary Col. of the K. G. O. Light Cavalry. For services in connection with the war His Highness the Maharaja was appointed to the Knights Grand Cross in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

(Here insert para 37 attached.)

His Highness' visit to Delhi to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.

38. In compliance with His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, the Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi in December 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.

The Viceregal and Imperial visits to Mysore.

39. This brief sketch of Mysore history and its present reigning dynasty cannot be brought to a fitting close without allusion to the Imperial and Viceregal visits with which the country has been honoured from time to time. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General to visit Mysore after the Treaty of 1799. His Excellency paid two visits—one in March and the other in October 1834. Next Lord Dalhousie visited Mysore in October 1855. This was followed by Lord Lytton's visit in 1877 and the visits of Lord Dufferin in 1886, Lord Lansdowne in 1892, Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1900 and 1902, Lord Minto in 1909, Lord Hardinge in 1913, and Lord Chelmsford in 1919, and Lord Reading in 1922.

40. Among the members of the Imperial Family His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor came to Mysore in 1889 and about 16½ years afterwards Mysore was privileged to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the present King-Emperor together with his noble consort. The testimony these distinguished visitors have been pleased to bear to the endeavours made for the good administration of the country on progressive and

~~to the his noble consort~~ His Royal Highness, Edward Prince of Wales also visited the State in 1922, and was everywhere welcomed with the respect that is due to the heir to the Imperial throne.

[illegible] the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother. He was born on the 5th of June 1888. After several years under private tuition he joined the Mayo Raj-Kumar College at Ajmere, but had to leave, after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then completed his education under a private tutor, Capt. R. J. W. Heole of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901, His Highness made a tour through Burmah and in 1908 he visited Kashmir. In the same year he paid a visit to Japan, where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910 His Highness the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, 4th daughter of the late Sirdar Dalvai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi and on that memorable occasion he received a Kinghthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He was raised to a Grand Commandership in the same order in 1915. In the summer of 1913 he made a tour through Europe in the course of which he visited England and other countries. Since his return, His Highness has taken an active part in public life, and is now an Extraordinary Member of the State Council and also Prochancellor of the Mysore University. He has a son Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodayar, born on the 18th July 1919, and 2 daughters born on the 28th August 1922. & 5th February [illegible]

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GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MYSORE ROYAL FAMILY.

(1) Yaduraya.
(Born A.D. 1370.) Emigrated into Mysore from Dwaraka about the year A.D. 1399). 1399-1423.

(2) Hiribettada Chamraj Wodayar I.
1423-1458. (Born 1408.)

(3) Timmaraj Wodayar I.
1458-1478. (Born 1433.)

(4) Hiri-Chamraj Wodayar II.
(Six fingered.)
1478-1513. (Born 1463.)

(5) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar III.
1513-1552. (Born 1492.)

(6) Timmaraj Wodayar II.
alias Appanna,
1552-1571. (Born 1511.)
(Hemmanhalli House.)

Krishnaraja Wodayar.
(Kembal House.)

(7) Bola Chamraj Wodayar IV.
1571-1576. (Born 1518.)

(8) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar V.
1576-1578. (Born 1549.)

(9) Raja Wodayar I.
1578-1617. (Born 1552.)

Muppina Devaraj Wodayar of Gundal.

(12) Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraj Wodayar.
1638-1659. (Born 1615.)

(13) Dodda Devaraj Wodayar.
1659-1672. (Born 1627.)

(14) Chikka Devaraj Wodayar.
1672-1704. (Born 1645.)

Narasaraj Wodayar.

(11) Immadi Raja Wodayar II.
1637-1638. (Born 1617.)
(Poisoned by Dalvai.)

(15) Kantirava Maharaj Wodayar (Mukarasu). 1704-1713.
(Born 1672.)

(10) Chamraj Wodayar VI.
1617-1637. (Born 1606-)

(16) Dodda Krishnaraj Wodaya
1713-1731. (Born 1702.)
Adopted.

(17) Chamaraj Wodayar VII.
Son of Ankanahalli Devaraj Urs.
1731-1734. (Born 1704.)

(18 Krishnaraj Wodayar II.
Son of Chikkanhalli Chame Urs.
1734-1766. (Born 1729.)

(19) Nanjaraj Wodayar.
1766-1770. (Born 1762.)

(20) Bettada Chamaraj Wodayar VIII.
1770-1776. (Born 1759.)

Adopted.
(21) Khasa Chamaraj Wodayar IX, son of Devaraj Urs of Arikuthara Family.
1776-1796. (Born 1773.)

(22) Krishnaraja Wodayar III.
1799-1868. (Born 1794.)

Adopted.
(23) Chamarajendra Wodayar X.
1868-1894. (Born 22-2-1863.)
Married
(24) Kempananjammanni. (Born 6-7-1866.
(Maharani Vani Vilas of Kalale family of Bharadvaja Gotra.)
Regent 1895-1902.

Princess Jayalakshmammani.
(Born 1881.)

Princess Krishnajammani.
(Born 1883.)

(25) Krishnaraj Wodayar.
(Born 1884.)
Installed 1895.

Princess Cheluvajammani.
(Born 1886.)

Prince Kanthirava Narasimha Raj Wodayar.
(Born 1888.)

CHAPTER II.

A Brief Account of the Leading Sirdars in Mysore.

1. The collateral families of the Mysore Maharaja consisted of three branches, *viz.*, the Karugally Family founded by Krishna Raya brother of Yadu Raya, the Kenchalgod Family into which the second son of Yadu Raya was adopted, and Hemanhally family of Muppina Thimmaraya as well as several other houses connected by mutual relationship. These had exercised authority in various parts of the country but they are now only stipendiaries of the Palace. The families are now almost a compact body enjoying their respective Palace stipends, but no territory or political right. Claim to succession to the stipend is recognised according to the Hindu Law of Primogeniture and where there is no direct lineal heir, adoption is allowed, subject to His Highness' sanction. Some families also own Inams or freehold estates, subject to the laws of the State. Several of them have had posts of rank in the State as well as in the Palace at various times. One of these is the Dalvoi referred to in the former chapter.

2. The Maharaja's relations are known as Arasus, a term which in Kannada literally means ruler and testifies to their relationship with the ruling family. They enjoy certain honours and privileges in the Palace and take seats in the Durbar according to a settled order of precedence.

The leading Sirdars now are the following :—

1. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.
2. Col. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O.
3. Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Urs.
4. ,, Gopalaraj Urs.
5. ,, Gopalakrishne Urs.
6. ,, Balaraj Urs, B.A.
7. ,, Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs,
8. ,, T. Basavaraj Urs.
9. ,, Chamappaji Urs.
10. ,, A. V. Subramanyaraj Urs.

3. Sirdars Kantharaj Urs and Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs trace their origin to a distinguished Kathiawari Kshatriya Family of the Bharadwaja Gotra which settled in Kalale near Nanjangud in the days of Vijayanagar. The family was one of the foremost feudatories of that great Empire. It is believed to have been founded by Kanta Wodeyar : some accounts give the date of the foundation as 1504 A.D. The family tradition carries the event back to 1372 A.D. The Kalale Family was protected by the Mysore dynasty—from the attempts of the Ummathoor Chiefs to exterminate it. In the line of succession that followed Kantha Wodeyar came Karikal Mallaraja Wodeyar, nephew (sister's son) of Raja Wodeyar, King of Mysore, to whom allusion has already been made as Dalvoy, or Commander of Mysore Forces. Thimmaraja Wodeyar came after him. At this point the family separated into two distinct branches. The eldest son of Thimmaraja Wodeyar, Muppina Kanthe Urs is known as the ancestor of the present Dalvoi, while his second son Narase Urs's line is now represented by Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs. The latter branch is prominent in the annals of Mysore as one which has always consistently supported the reigning dynasty. Mr. Kantharaj Urs's eldest sister is the present Dowager Maharani, Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, born in 1870, passed the B.A. Degree with distinction from the Christian College, Madras, taking up History and Political Economy as optional subjects and Sanskrit as his optional language and being the first member of the Ursu community to attain this distinction. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1894 and has since risen to the responsible office of the Dewan and President of the State Council. He married the present Maharaja's eldest sister Maharaja Kumari Jayalakshmammanni

2. The Maharaja's relations are known as Arasus, a term which in Kannada literally means ruler, and testifies to their relationship with the ruling family. They enjoy certain honours and privileges in the Palace and take seats in the Durbar according to a settled order of precedence.

The leading Sirdars now are the following:-

1. Rajkumar C. Desaraj Urs.
2. Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs.
3. " M. Gopalaraj Urs.
4. " M. Gopala Krishne Urs.
5. " M.N. Balaraj Urs. B.A.,
6. " Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs.
7. " T. Basavaraj Urs.
8. " A. Chamappaji Urs.
9. " A.V. Subramanyaraj Urs.

The Kalale family.

3. Of the foremost of these families was the Kalale family of one branch of which the late Sir M.Kantharaj Urs was the last male representative. He died without male issue in 1923. This family and the family of Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs trace their origin to a distinguished Kathiawari Kshatriya family of the Bharadwaja Gotra which settled in Kalale near Nanjangud in the days of the Vijayanagar. The family was one of the foremost feudatories of that great Empire. It is believed to have been founded by Kanta Wodeyar: some accounts give the date of the foundation as 1504 A.D. The family tradition carries the event back to 1372 A.D. The Kalale family was protected by the Mysore dynasty from the attempts of the Ummathoor Chiefs to exterminate it. In the line of succession that followed Kanta Wodeyar came Karikal Mallaraja Wodeyar, nephew (sister's son) of Raja Wadeyar, King of Mysore, to whom allusion

has

has already been made as Dalvoi, or Commander of Mysore Forces. Thimmaraja Wodeyar came after him. At this point the family separated into two distinct branches. The eldest son of Thimmaraja Wodeyar, Muppin Kanthe Urs is known as the ancestor of the present -- Dalvoi, while his second son Narase Urs's line was represented by the late Sir. M. Kantharaj Urs.

(Continued on next page)

Aparu and has a daughter. ~~He was created a Companion of the Order of the State of India in June 1914.~~

4. The present representative of the Dalvoi branch of the Kalale Family is Mr. D. Nanjaraj Urs, who succeeded his father D. Devaraj Urs on his death in 1912. The office of Dalvoi or Commander of the Forces was held at various times by members of this family, but not in unbroken succession. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs was a Member of the State Council and left three sons and five daughters one of whom is married to His Highness the Yuvaraja Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., and another to Sirdar M. Gopalaraj Urs of the Bettadakote Family. The Dalvoi branch.

5. Sirdar Gopalraj Urs (No. 3) and Gopala Krishne Urs (No. 4) both belong to the Bettadakote Family of the Kasyapa Gotra. The name of the Founder is recorded in the family annals as Achyuta Raya. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, married the eldest daughter of Katti Gopalaraj Urs of this family. It was this lady, *viz.*, Mahamathosri Lakshammanni, who devoted herself to the interests of the Maharaja's Family during the dark days of the Mahomedan usurpation and entered into Treaty relationship with the British Government in 1782 A.D., and it was she who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 on behalf of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, her grandson. It is again from this family that the same Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, being childless, adopted a son in 1865 to perpetuate the reigning family. The adopted boy was the third son of Chikka Krishna Urs, who was the son of His Highness' brother-in-law. On adoption the boy was named Sri Chamarajendra Wodayar, the 10th of that name in the Ruling Dynasty; he had two elder brothers (uterine) named Gopalaraj Urs and Subramanyaraj Urs. Both these died without male issue. The wife of the former adopted one of the sons of Mr. Chikke Urs of the Hunasunal family which traces its descent from the original Karugalli House: this adopted son is known as Sirdar Gopalaraj Urs; he represents the elder branch: he has married a daughter of the late Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs and has now two sons and three daughters. He has been appointed an Hon. Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the H. H. the Maharaja. Bettadakote Family.

6. The widow of Subramanyaraj Urs adopted a boy from the Gundlu Family: his name is Sirdar Gopala Krishne Urs: he has married the daughter of the late Mr. Basappaji Urs of the Arepur Family, who was Military Bakshi in charge also of the Palace Zillo Department. He has four sons and three daughters. He has been appointed an Hon. Aid-de- camp on the personal staff of H. H. the Maharaja.

7. The Mugur House is one of the most ancient families in Mysore. It is of the Vasishta Gotra. The mother of the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Maharani Kempananjammanni belonged to this family. Sarvadhikari Nanjaraj Urs, father of the present representative of the family, married Kanthammanni Avaru of the Kalale Family. She was the sister of Her Highness the Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C. I., mother of His Highness the present Maharaja. The present representative of the family Sirdar M. N. Balaraj Urs, received his education in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and graduated from that Institution in 1912 taking History as his optional subject. He accompanied the Yuvaraja during his travels in Europe in 1913. He was employed as Assistant Secretary to His Highness and has also been appointed an Honorary Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1916. ~~He is now Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference. His brother junior Balaraj Urs, now 22 years old is a student in the Ursu Boarding School.~~ Mr. Balaraj Urs has three sisters of whom the first Tripura Sundari Ammanni is married to Mr. Nanjaraj Urs, the present representative of the Dalvoi Family, and a brother M. ~~Nanjaraj~~ Balaraj Urs junior. The Mugur Family.

He and is now an Assistant Commissioner in the State Service

8. Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs belongs by adoption to the Kapadi House of the Sankhyana Gotra. Kapadi is a village in the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District. The name of the Founder is known as Sangaraja The Kapadi House.

The Bagli family.

10. Rajkumar C. Desaraj Urs son of the late Col. J. Desaraj Urs is the present representative of the ancient Bagli family. One of its most distinguished members was known as Dodda Dese Urs. (By his adoptive mother's side the late Col.Desaraj Urs was connected with the Kapadi family and by birth he belonged to Bilikere family, but was adopted into the Bagli family; his grand father's sister of that family married His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.)

(He Rajkumar ~~C. Desaraj Urs~~ was born on 30th June 19 is a nephew of His Highness the present Maharaja being the only surviving son of the late Maharaja-kumari Krishnarajammanniavaru. He lost his mother at the early age of 4 years, and was brought up in the Palace by Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I. He was carefully educated for 12 years in a special school with a few selected companions where leading European Educationists in Mysore Service like Messrs. Denham and Sell supervised his education. The Rajkumar is a fine sportsman and evinces keen interest in Military affairs. He has been trained for the army, being gazetted as an Officer in the Mysore Lancers and attached to the Queen's Bays, Bangalore. He also had training for a period of six months in the Dorset Regiment to which he was formerly attached.

On the death of Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah in January 1920, his eldest son Mr. Nagaraja Rao Purniah then a minor, was recognised as Jahgirdar of Yelandur and Mrs. Saraswathi Narasinga Rao -- Purnaiya, the mother of the Jahgirdar allowed to administer the Jahgir for her son. The Jahgirdar came of age this year, but having expressed a desire to continue his studies for a year more before taking up the administration of Jahgir he has been allowed to do so and the previous arrangements made for the administration of the estate continue.

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CHAPTER III.

Jahgirdars.

1. There are only two hereditary nobles in Mysore known as Jahgirdars, *viz.*. the Jahgirdar of Yelandur and the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

Jahgirdar of Yelandur, Dewan Purniah's Family.

2. From information available it appears that Purniah, the founder of the former family was a Madhwa Brahmin by caste, born in 1735 A.D. in the village of Tircambore, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District. He began life as an employee under a sowcar by name Andani Chetty and subsequently secured a footing in the Treasury Department, under Hyder Ali. Of him, Sir Thomas Munro says:—

> "He had, in the time of Hyder Ali, found his way by his talents from an obscure "situation to one of the first offices of the State and he maintained himself in it in "opposition to many able rivals throughout the reign of Tippu Sultan. When "Seringapatam fell, we found him willing to accept the post of Dewan."

3. Accordingly, on the restoration of the country to the Maharaja in 1799, Purniah was made Dewan by the British during His Highness' minority to conduct the administration of the country under the advice of the British Resident. In recognition of the meritorious services of Dewan Purniah, the Maharaja, on the advice of the British Government, granted to him as a Jahgir the fertile tract of Yelandur in the Mysore District, comprising an area of about 102 square miles yielding nearly half a lakh of rupees under a proper sunnad and made an announcement of the grant in open Durbar held on the 27th December 1807. His Highness assuming the reins of Government in 1810-11, the Regency of Purniah ceased. He remained a pensioner for some time and died in March 1812 A.D. With a view to preserve the intergrity of the Jahgir and provide for the ease and comfort of the lineal descendants of the family, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar passed a Legislative Enactment in 1885, declaring the Jahgir of Yelandur to be inalienable and impartible, defining the Jahgirdar's position and providing for succession to the Jahgir and also for annuities to the Jahgirdar and other descendants of Dewan Purniah. The late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., who was Dewan of Mysore from 1901-1906, was the fourth in succession as Jahgirdar. On his death in December 1911, without any male issue, Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah, B.A., the son of his deceased younger brother, was recognized as Jahgirdar of Yelandur. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner and rose to the position of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class from which he retired in March 1916.* ~~The succession to the Jaghir has not yet been decided.~~

[Here insert the in the attached

Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

4. The only other family which holds a Jahgir in hereditary succession is that of the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram, called also Sivansamudram, in the Mysore District. In 1805, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was an employee under Major Wilkes, the Resident in Mysore, constructed at his own expenses two bridges over the Cauvery on both sides of the island of Sivasamudram on the borders of the Mysore and British territory. In recognition of his public spirit and in order to ensure the maintenance of the bridges, the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja granted him Jahgirs in 1829 yielding altogether an annual revenue of about Rs. 17,000 in their respective territories and in 1834 the title of "*Janopakara Kartha*" (Public Benefactor) was also conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in his family under instructions received from the Government of India. The present heir of the family, Mr. T. Anandaraya Mudaliar, who is now ~~35~~ years of age is the great-grandson of Ramaswami Mudaliar.

~~*Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah died on the 1st January 1920.~~

CHAPTER IV.

A Brief Account of the more Important Indian Officers in the State.

Officials

There are no hereditary officials of importance in the Mysore State. Of the important officers in the service of the State the following may be mentioned:—

1. Rajasevadhurina Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore and ex-officio President of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 4,000.

He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a prominent member of the Ursu Community. Born in 1870, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, who is a graduate of the Madras University, entered the service of the State as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1894 and after serving as Assistant Commissioner and Special Sub-Division Officer, was made Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Mysore in 1904. He was promoted as Excise Commissioner in February 1912 and was elevated to the position of Second Member of Council in the following January and that of the First Member of Council in April 1916. He was created a Companion of the Star of India in June 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajasevadhurina in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja on 4th October 1916. He was raised to the position of the Offg. Dewan of Mysore in December 1918 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1919. (For further particulars, *vide* page 10 under Ursu Sardars.)

2. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S., First Member of the Council on leave. Pay Rs. 3,500. Born in England on 10th October 1871, Mr. Banerji was educated in Balliol College, Oxford and Presidency College, Calcutta, took the M. A. degree in 1892 and passed out in the Indian Civil Service in 1894. He joined the I.C.S., on the 28th October 1895 and was posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari on 28th January 1896. After serving subsequently as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Madras and Kumbakonum and as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate in the latter place, he was appointed on 8th May 1907 Dewan of Cochin which post he held till March 1914.

On his reversion to the British Service, he was appointed Collector and District Magistrate and posted to Cuddappah where he continued from 15th January 1915 until his services were lent to Mysore in March 1916 for employment in the State as a Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. He was raised to the position of the First Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja in December 1918. He officiated as Dewan of Mysore from the 10th December 1918 to 16th August 1919 and was on special duty till the end of August 1919 since which date he is on leave in England.

In appreciation of the services rendered by him as Dewan of Cochin, he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 12th December 1911 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

3. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 2,500. Born in the year 1869, Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, headed the list of successful candidates in the first Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1892 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, was appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court in December 1909 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1912. He officiated as Second Member of Council, Chief Judge of the

1. Rajamantradhurina Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., C.S.I. C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore and ex-officio President of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 4000/-

Born in England on 10th October 1871, Mr. Banerji was educated in Balliol College, Oxford and Presidency College, Calcutta, took the M.A., degree in 1892 and passed out in the Indian Civil Service in 1894. He joined the I.C.S. on the 20th October 1895 and was posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari on 28th January 1896. After serving subsequently as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Madras and Kumbakonam and as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate in the latter place he was appointed on 8th May 1907 Dewan of Cochin which post he held ~~in~~ till March 1914.

On his reversion to the British Service, he was appointed Collector and District Magistrate and posted to Cuddappah where he continued from 15th January 1915 until his services were lent to Mysore in March 1916 for employment in the -- State as a Member of the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. He was raised to the position of the First Member of the Council in December 1918. He officiated as Dewan of Mysore from the 10th December 1918 to 16th August 1919 and was on Special duty till the end of August 1919 and was then on leave in England. For some time on his return he was First Member of Council. He was appointed Officiating Dewan on 6th March 1922 and confirmed in that appointment on 1st May 1922. In appreciation of the services rendered by him as Dewan of Cochin, he was created ~~the~~ Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 12th December 1911 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. In June 1921 he was created a Companion of the Star of India. In appreciation of his services he was awarded in Open Durbar during Dasara in October 1923 by His Highness the Maharaja the title of Rajamantradhurina

(7)

2. Mushir-ul-mulk Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.,
First Member of Council Pay Rs. 2000/-

He was born at Mysore in the year 1869, and belongs to a Shia family of Sayyads that came from the Berars and settled at Seringapatam in the time of Hyder Ali. Being the first Mahamedan graduate in Law from the Mysore State, he was entertained in 1893 in the Mysore service as a Judicial Probationer, and was made subsequently a Munsiff. In 1896 he was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner and transferred to the Police Department as a Superintendent of Police, in which capacity he served till January 1903, when he was appointed Subordinate Judge. As Superintendent of Police, he had to do Plague work and his work during the first outbreak of plague in 1898 won the appreciation of the Plague Commissioner. He acted for a brief period as a Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer, and in October 1909, was promoted as District and Sessions Judge. In 1912 he was placed on special duty to try the Kannegal Rioting case. He acted as a Judge of the Chief Court on three occasions, and in June 1918, he was appointed as Acting Inspector General of Police. He was appointed as a temporary Member of Council in January 1919, and appointed Second Member of Council. On the 6th March 1922 and confirmed as such on 6th May 1922. He is now First Member of Council. In October 1923, he was awarded by His Highness the Maharaja in appreciation of his services the title of Mushir-ul-mulk in open Durbar.

3 Amin-ul-Mulk Mr Mirza M Ismail (with page 21)

4. Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar M.A., Second Member of Council. Pay Rs. 2000/-

He was born in July 1871 and is a Sree Vaishnava Brahmin. He was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner on his passing the Mysore Civil Service Examination in July 1892, rose to the rank of Deputy Commissioner in 1907, and was Secretary to Government in the Revenue and General Departments from May 1912 to April 1914. He was appointed to act as Inspector General of Police in April 1917 and confirmed in that appointment in December 1917, became Revenue

Revenue Commissioner in June 1918, officiated as Third Member of Council since 19th July 1919, as Second Member of Council from August 1922 and confirmed in that appoihtment in April 1924.

7 Mr. K. Chandy B.A., Revenue Commissioner. Pay Rs. 1400 plus allowance Rs. 200/-.

Born in the year 1873, Mr. K. Chandy who is a Syrian Christian of Travancore, headed the list of successful -- candidates in the Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1894. He served successively as Assistant Secretary Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Assistant Census Superintendent, Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He was appointed Excise Commissioner and Inspector General of Registration in December 1917. From July 1919 he officiated as Revenue Commissioner in Mysore until confirmed in that appointment in 1923.

8. Mr. C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A. Inspector General of Education in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1400/-

Born on 15th August 1878, Mr. Balasundaram Iyer who is a tamilian Smartha Brahmin headed the list of successful candidates in the Mysore Civil Service Examination held in 1897 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner, After serving successively as Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Under Secretary to Government, and as Officiating Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments he was posted as acting Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District in June 1912. He was Secretary to the Economic Conference and Secretary to Government in the Departments of Education and Agriculture from March 1913 to July 1915, when he was posted as Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug District. He was appointed Chief Secretary to Government in September 1917, and officiated as Director of Industries and Commerce from April to July 1921, when he was appointed officiating Inspector General of Education and confirmed

conformed in that appointment in April 1923. (29

10 9 6. Mr. K. Matthan B.A., Chief Secretary ~~to Government~~
Pay Rs. 1400/-

Born on 14th October 1877 in Travancore, Mr. Matthan belongs to an ancient Syrian Christian family. He graduated from the Madras Christian College in January 1897, and entered the Mysore Civil Service by competition the same year. He served successively as Assistant Commissioner, Under Secretary to Government and Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields. In 1913 he was placed on Special Duty for studying the condition of the Malnad tracts of the State, and submitting a -- scheme of improvement of those tracts. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner the same year. ~~and served as such in the Districts~~ In 1918, in connection ~~of~~ with the scarcity of food grains owing to the conditions brought about by the war he was appointed Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies and was in charge of the arrangements for the control of imports and exports of food grains to and from the Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In June 1920 he was placed on special duty in connection with the introduction of Income Tax in the State, and was appointed Commissioner of Income Tax. He has been Chief Secretary to Government since January 1921.

1 ~~8~~ 7. Rajakaryaprasakta Mr. M.N. Krishna Rao B.A., Financial Secretary to Government. Pay Rs. 1400/-

He is a smartha brahmin of Mysore and was born in 1877. He entered the Accounts Department as a probationer in 1897. After serving successively as Assistant Comptroller, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, and Deputy Comptroller, he was appointed Comptroller in 1917. He was appointed Officiating Financial Secretary in July 1919 and subsequently confirmed in that appointment. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajakaryaprasakta in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja ~~during Dasara~~ in September 1922. ~~In appreciation of his services.~~

Amin-ul-mulk Mr. Mirza M. Ismail B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Pay Rs.2000/-

[This matter should be inserted below the biography of K.R. Srinivasaiyar as per precedent followed in case of page 18.]

He comes of a Persian family, which is hereditarily connected with the Royal House of Mysore from the days of his grand father, Aga Ali Asker Shirazi. His father, Mr. Aga Jan was an A.D.C. to His Highness the late Sri Chamarajendra -- Wadiyar Bahadur and to Her Highness the Maharani Regent. Born in October 1883, Mr. Mirza received his early education at the Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore, joined His Highness the Maharaja's Class in 1896 and remained as His Highness's class mate under Mr. (now Sir Stuart) Fraser till 1901, when he joined the Central College, from where he graduated in 1905. The same year he entered the Mysore Service, as Probationery Assistant Superintendent of Police. He was confirmed as Assistant Syperintendent of Police in 1907 and in 1908 attached to the Office of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Since then, he has been on His Highness's Staff, being appointed Assistant Secretary in 1910, Huzur Secretary in 1914, and Private Secretary in 1922. In appreciation of his services, His Highness conferred on him the title of Amin-ul-mulk of the Gandabherunda Order of the 1st class in 1920. He was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1923, and created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in June 1924 by the Imperial Government.

Mr. Balepur Subbanna B.A., B.L., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1500/-

He was born at Bangalore in 1870 and belongs to a Smartha family of Badaganadu community. Mr. Subbanna passed his Matriculation Examination in 1883 from the London Mission High School and graduated out of the Central College, Bangalore in January 1889. He took his B.L. degree in the University of Madras in 1892 and was enrolled as an Advocate of the Hon'ble Chief Court of Mysore in April of that year. He soon gathered a lucrative practice and rose to prominence in the profession. He was offered and accepted an appointment as a Subordinate Judge in 1913 being the first legal practitioner to be appointed to a

higher place in the Judicial Service than that of ~~the~~ Munsiff. He was made a District and Sessions Judge in due course and was appointed a Judge of the Hon'ble the Chief Court in July 1922.

6 ~~(2)~~ Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Officiating Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1500/-

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar is a Sree Vaishnava Brahmin of Mysore. He was born in the year 1877. He was educated in the Maharaja's ~~School and the~~ College, Mysore from where he graduated in 1899. He took the B.L. degree in 1900 and began practice as an Advocate of the Chief Court at Bangalore in 1903. In October 1918 he was appointed Subordinate Judge. He rose to the rank of District and Sessions Judge in March 1921 and in 1923 officiate as Judge of the Chief Court from June to October. He has been Officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court, from August 1924.

7 Dr. H.B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., (England) Principal of the ~~Mysore~~ Medical College, Bangalore. Pay Rs. 1400/-

He was born in Ceylon in 1870 and is a Tamilian Vellala by caste. He received his early medical education in the Ceylon Medical College and obtained the license in Medicine and Surgery in 1892. He entered the Ceylon Medical Service the same year, and after 6½ years service proceeded to London in 1898 and joined the London Hospital Medical School where he obtained the Diploma of the Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1905. He also specialised in Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases both in London and in Vienna. He was Lecturer of Anatomy to the Ceylon Medical College and a Surgeon to the General Hospital, Colombo till 1908 when he resigned this appointment and entered the Mysore Medical Service on the Specialist Grade, as ~~the~~ Surgeon and Specialist in Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases to the Victoria Hospital Bangalore. In June 1918, he ~~was~~ appointed ~~the~~ Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital and the Principal of the Medical School, which had been opened the previous year for training medical Students. In the year 1920, he was appointed Senior Surgeon and ~~Ex~~-officio Sanitary Commissioner with the

the Government of Mysore . During his tenure of office as Senior Surgeon the Medical School was raised to the status of a College in ~~application~~ affiliation with the Mysore University in July 1924. In September 1924, he was appointed ~~the~~ Principal of the Medical College.

~~He is a Fellow of the Mysore University and was the first Member of the University Council to be elected by the Senate until he became Principal.~~

13. Mr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and ex-officio Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1400/- Born on 16th January 1872.

He is the grandson of the late Darya Khan Sahib who was Sarmin during the time of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. He studied in the Maharaja's College Mysore and Christian College, Madras and later joined the Medical College and took the L.M.S. Degree of the Madras University. He entered service in August 1895 and ~~steadily~~ rose to be -- surgeon, 1st class in January 1920 and was placed in charge of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. He was raised to his present position as Head of the Medical and Sanitary Department on 1st September 1924. He was deputed for special duty at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar in 1902. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1905, he was presented with khillats in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja. On two occasions of Viceregal visits to the State he was in charge of the Medical and Sanitary arrangements at the Karapur Shooting Camp. He was thrice deputed for special duty on the staff of His Highness the Yuvaraja, ~~in 1913 and in 1920 as one of the officers forming the suite of His Highness~~ during his European tours and ~~in December 1923~~, when His Highness ~~the Yuvaraja~~ visited Bombay. He -- availed himself of the former of these occasions to make a study of the Medical and Sanitary arrangements which obtain in ~~the~~ important Cities in Great Britain and on the Continent. The Memorandum embodying the results of his study

study submitted by him was commended by Government in their order No. 1158/Med 186-13-3 dated 29th July 1914 and was published for circulation among the officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments, and the Presidents of the City Municipalities.

13. Mr. V.R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., Excise Commissioner in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1400/-

He was born in October 1871 and is a Tamilian smartha Brahmin. He entered the Service of the State as Probationary Assistant Commissioner after passing the Mysore Civil Service Examination in July 1894. After serving successively as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary to Government, Sub-Division Officer, Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner and Senior Assistant Commissioner he was appointed Census Superintendent in 1910. After the close of the Census Operations he was appointed Deputy Commissioner in 1913. He was Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department for about a year (1915-16) and was subsequently on special duty in the Secretariat till May 1918 when he was appointed Director of Statistics. In 1920 he was appointed Superintendent of Census Operations for a second time and after the close of the Operations was on Special duty successively as Secretary to the Reforms Committee and as Special Officer for the Development of Local Self-Government in Mysore. He was appointed to Officiate as Excise Commissioner (with four other Ex-officio offices) in March 1924 and confirmed in that appointment in October 1924.

14. Mr. T. Satyaraj Chetty, B.A., Comptroller. Pay Rs. 1,200/-

He was born in 1869. He is an Indian Christian ~~being~~ and the third son of the late Rajadharmapravina Mr. T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty C.I.E., who was Chief Judge & First Member of Council and retired as Officiating Dewan in Mysore ~~between 1890 and~~ in 1900. Mr. Satyaraj Chetty was educated in the ~~St. Joseph's College, Bangalore,~~ the Presidency College, Madras ~~and the~~ Central ~~Maharaja's~~ College, Bangalore and graduated in 1895. He entered the Accounts Department as a Probationer in 1897. After ser-

serving successively as Assistant Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller, he was appointed ~~as~~ Comptroller in July 1919. He is also ex-officio Secretary to the Mysore State Life Insurance Committee.

15. Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., Superintendent Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore. Pay Rs. 1000 plus Rs. 225/- (allowance)

He was born on 30th September 1885 and is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He passed the Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1906 and was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner and served in various capacities until he became Revenue Secretary, and Special Survey Officer; he was appointed Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements on 10th November 1923 and confirmed in that appointment on 10th March 1924.

16. Mr. K.R. Seshachar, B.A., B.E., C.E., Special Officer Krishnarajasagara Works and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical and Krishnaraja Sagara Works. Pay Rs. 1406

He was born in November 1870 and is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He entered service as Sub Assistant Engineer in September 1898 and rose through successive grades of Assistant and Executive Engineer's to those of Principal, College of Engineering (in which capacity he worked in the University for 6 years from the time the college was started), Chief Engineer and Secretary, Roads and Buildings, and Special Officer and Secretary Krishnaraja Sagara Works. He is now Special Officer and Secretary, Krishnaraja Sagara Works and also Secretary Public Works and Electrical Departments. He was closely associated with the ~~Marikanve~~ Vani Vilas Sagara works for about 10 years and has been associated from the commencement with the Krishnaraja Sagara Works.

CHAPTER V.

Brief Account of the Leading Retired Officers Residing in Mysore.

Among the non-officials residing in the Mysore State the following etired Officers of Government deserve particular mention by reason of their rominent position in society and the high offices held by them in the tate prior to their retirement from service.

1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.INST. C.E., K.C.I.E., retired)ewan of Mysore.

Born in September 1861, Sir Visvesvaraya, who is a Telugu Smartha rahmin of Mysore, took the B.A. Degree of the Madras University from ıe Central College at Bangalore, and the L. C. E. Degree of the Bombay Iniversity from the College of Engineering at Poona. He was appointed) the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineer under the Bombay Governıent, 1884, and served in Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Surat and other places ıd rose successively to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superin:nding Engineer, under the Bombay Government. He served for four ears as Sanitary Engineer to Government and Member of the Sanitary oard, Bombay. He gave evidence before the Irrigation Commission in 901; was selected by the Bombay Government to attend the Irrigation onference held at Simla in September 1904; was employed in 1905 on pecial Duty in the Public Works Secretariat in connection with the Irgation projects; and in 1907 was sent to Aden on deputation to advise the ixecutive Committee of the Aden Settlement with regard to certain sanitary ıatters. His services were lent to the Government of His Highness the izam of Hyderabad as a Special Consulting Engineer from 9th April 1909) 8th November 1909 in connection with the flood prevention measures and rainage of the City of Hyderabad.

He retired from the service of the Bombay Government in October 1909 ıd joined the Mysore Service as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Governıent, Public Works and Railways, on 15th November 1909. After serving r about three years in this capacity he was on 13th November 1912, raised) the position of Dewan of Mysore. He was in January 1906 awarded the aisari-Hind Medal of the second class; and was made a Companion of the Iost Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the King mperor's Coronation at Delhi in December 1911 and was raised to the night Commander of the same Order in June 1915. He retired from the ysore service in June 1919. He is now Chairman of the Board of management of the Mysore Iron Works.

2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, tired Member of Council, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He was born in pril 1850, joined the Mysore Service in a ministerial capacity in 1873 and se to the position of Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council om which he retired in June 1906.

The title of Rajamantrapravina was conferred on him by His Highss the Maharaja in October 1904 and that of Dewan Bahadur by the Brish Government in June 1914.

3. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bhadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty a retired Member of Council and a prominent member of the Lingayat ommunity. Born in 1854, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1874 ıd after passing through the various grades of service rose to the position Member of Council in 1906 from which he retired in February 1912.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council well as of the Mysore Economic Conference. He has been Honorary esident of the Bangalore City Municipality since February 1913. The le of Rajasabhabhushana was bestowed on him by His Highness the Mahaja in October 1911 and that of Dewan Bahadur by His Excellency the

Viceroy in December 1911. He was also awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class on 22nd June 1914 for his public services as Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality and in other capacities. He was ~~recently~~ created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H.V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., F.M.U., retired 1st Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council.

Born in October 1860, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, entered the Mysore Service as a Munsiff in January 1885. He was made an Assistant Commissioner in April 1886; and after holding various offices in the Executive and Judicial Departments, rose to the position of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga in 1898. He was next appointed Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, in 1901, from which place he was promoted as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore in 1904. In April 1909 he was appointed Member of Council to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and twice held the office of the Chief Judge as a temporary arrangement. He is a Fellow of the Madras University. In appreciation of his valuable services, he was awarded the title of Rajamantrapravina by His Highness the Maharaja in open Durbar in October 1913; and he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1914. He retired as First Member of Council in July 1916. He is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University.

5. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B. A., retired Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. He is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, was born in the year 1863 and joined the Mysore service in 1885 as an Assistant Professor in the Central College. He was made a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in December 1891. After serving the State as an Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, he was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Chief Court on 1st July 1914. He retired from service in January 1919.

6. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, retired Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Born in 1862, Col. Desaraj Urs joined the Madras Cavalry as a Commissioned Officer in 1885. He left India for active service in Burma in 1886 and on his return to Madras his services were lent to Mysore for employment as Assistant to the Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He resigned the British service in 1890, was made Commandant, Imperial Service Regiment, Mysore Lancers in 1894 and appointed to the post of Chief Commandant in 1897. He was on active service with the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers from October 1914 to January 1916. In appreciation of his services in the field he was given the rank of Honorary Lt.-Colonel of the Indian Army. He retired from service in June 1919. (For further particulars *vide* page 82).

7. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., retired Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department. Born in 1863, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, who is a Vaishnava Madhva Brahmin, joined the Bombay Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer in March 1887. He rose to the position of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in Bombay, when his services lent to Mysore in July 1911 for employment as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in November 1912, and was subsequently confirmed in that appointment. In appreciation of his services His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of Rajasabhabhushana during the Dasara of 1915. He retired from service in March 1918.

8. ~~Dewan~~ Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., retired Inspector-General of Police in Mysore. Born in the year 1862, Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, entered the Mysore service in December 1887. He rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner in

3. Rajadharma Pravina Diwan Bahadur Mr.K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiya B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore.

Born in the year 1869, Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, headed the list of successful -- candidates in the first Mysore Civil Service Examination -- held in July 1892 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, was appointed to Officiate as Judge of the Chief ~~Judge~~ Court in December 1909 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1912. He Officiated as Second Member of Council, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore and First Member of Council. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajadharma Pravina in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja during Dasara in October 1921. In July 1922 he -- was appointed as Chief Judge from which Office he retired in 1924. In appreciation of his good work the Government of India conferred on him the title of Diwan Bahadur in June 1923.

4. Rajamantra Pravina Diwan Bahadur Mr. Purna Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Retired First Member of Council.

A Brahmin of the Madhwa Community, he was born in the year 1869 and entered service in 1890 as Home Tutor to His Highness the First Prince of Mysore. He served successively as Assistant Tutor, Assistant Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, -- Excise Commissioner and was appointed Revenue Commissioner in December 1917. He rose to the position of a Member of Council. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajamantra Pravina in open Durbar during Dasara in October 1921. He was appointed Offg. (Officiating) First Member of Council on 6th March 1922 and confirmed in that appointment on the 1st May 1922. The Government of India conferred on him the

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service in March 1924.

5. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A., Retired Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. He is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, -- was born in the year 1863 and joined the Mysore Service in 1885 as an Assistant Professor in the Central College. He was made a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in December 1891. After serving the State as an Assistant Commissioner City Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, he was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Chief -- Court on 1st July 1914. He retired from service in January 1919.

6. Lt. Col. Sirdar Bahadur B. Chamaraj Urs, Retired Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

He was born in 1868 in the Ursu Family of Belikere. After receiving his education at Mysore he was appointed a Probationer in the Local Service Regiment in March 1890. On the organization of the Imperial Service Lancers he was apppointed a Jemadar in May 1894. After holding various responsible posts in the Regiment he rose to the post of -- second in Command in the Regiment in 1897 in which capacity he took part in the suppression of the Ganjam riots and was propoted to the Command itself in May 1905. In 1910 he was admitted to the second class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur" and in December 1911, was -- awarded a Coronation Medal. During the late War, he served in Egypt for three and half years from October 1914. His services in the Field were recognised by the award of the title of "Sardar Bahadur" in June 1916, His Majesty the King of Serbia also having honoured him by the award of the "White Eagle of Serbia, IVth Class". The title of "Major" in the Mysore Army and a First Class Medal of the Gandabherunda Order were conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in 1917. Mention of his services in the war is made in General A. J. Murray's Despatches and Brigadier General C.R.Hebbard,

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Commanding Imperial Service Cavalry specially commended his work. On his return to India in 1918 he was placed in command of the Depot of the Imperial Service Regiment. In July 1919 he was appointed Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, and in October 1919 His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of "Lt. Colonel" in the Mysore Army. He was appointed as Honorary Indian Aid-de-camp on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy in June 1921. He retired from service on 1st January 1924.

7. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., Retired Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore Public Works Department. Born in1863, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, who is a Vaishnava Madhva Brahmin, joined the -- Bombay Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer in March 1887. He rose to the position of Executive Engineer 1st grade, in Bombay when his services lent to Mysore in -- July 1911 for employment as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in November 1912 and was subsequently confirmed in that appointment. In appreciation of his services His Highness the Maharaja conferred on him the title of Rajasabhabhushana during the Dasara of 1915. He retired from srvice in March 1918.

8. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. S. Cadambi, B.A., L.C.E., Retired Chief Engineer, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department and Special Officer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works.

Born in April 1862, Mr. Cadambi who is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin of Mysore took the B.A., degree (Madras) from the Central College, Bangalore, and the L.C.E., degree (Bombay) from the College of Science at Poona. He was appointed as apprentice to the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineers under the Bombay Government in 1889 and successively rose to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer in Bombay. He retired from Bombay service as --

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as Superintending Engineer first class, in April 1917 and joined the Mysore State as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department in June 1917. He retired from Service in the State in December 1922. He was Special Officer Krishnarajasagara Works on a pay of Rs. 1500 from December 1922 to end of December 1923. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajasabhabhushana in open Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja during Dasara in October 1923.

9. Rajakarya Pravina Rao Bahadur Mr. T.V. Armugam Mudaliar M.B.C.M., Retired Senior Surgeon and also Durbar Surgeon.

A tamilian Vella by Caste. He was born in 1861 and -- entered the Medical Department of Mysore as an Assistant Surgeon in 1887. He served as Civil Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital was appointed Senior Surgeon and Ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his good work in the Victoria Hospital the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in October 1911 and that of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajakaryapravina during the -- Dasara in 1915. He retired from service in October 1920 and appointed Durbar Surgeon from the same date.

10. Mr. M.G. Rama Rao B.A., Retired Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

He was born in Mysore in 1865 in a Smartha Deshasta family and after graduation in Arts and training in Forestry as a States stipendiary at Dehra-Dun, entered the service as a Probationer in April 1891 and rose gradually through successive grades to be Conservator of Forests. He was presented with a khillat by Government in June 1906 in recognition of services in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales to Mysore, as also with an Album in 1907 by His Highness the Maharaja, illustrating the elephant catching operations. In 1909 His Highness the

the Maharaja was graciously pleased to appoint him as a Palace Musaheb, a post which four of his forbears had the honor of holding successively before him. In October 1911 he was presented with a Gold Medal by Government for shikar services. Government were pleased to record in 1913, their appreciation of his organisation and conduct of the Sakrebyle Kheddas. He retired from service in October 1921.

11. Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srinkantesvara Iyer B.A., B.L., Retired Inspector General of Police in Mysore. Born in the year 1862, Mr. Srikantesvara Iyer who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin entered the Mysore Service in December 1887. He rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner in 1892, was appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate in July 1906 and promoted to the post of Inspector General of Police in December 1912. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajasabhabhushana in October 1916. He retired from service in June 1917. He was ~~the~~ appointed Honorary -- President of the Mysore City Municipal Council and Chairman, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for some time thereafter.

12. Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer B.A., Retired ~~Inspector General of Police~~ Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Born in May 1872, Mr. Subramanya Iyer belongs to a respectable Smartha brahmin family. His grand-father was an Ayurvedic physician patronised by His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. His father Lokasevanirada Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit is a Palace stipendiary and a well known citizen of Mysore. Mr. Subrahmanya Iyer is also son-in-law to the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore. He was educated in the Royal School, Mysore the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Central College, Bangalore. He graduated in 1890 and passed the Local Pleaders Examination and practised for a year as First Grade Pleader in Mysore. He was nominated as Probationery Assistant Commissioner in December 1895. He was given training in the Judicial Department as a Munsiff for about a year and worked for some time as Assist-

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Assistant Commissioner in the Revenue Department and was appointed Muzrai Superintendent in September 1908. In February 1912 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner and worked in the Districts of Kadur, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur up to April 1919 when he was appointed Inspector General of Police He was appointed Excise Commissioner in January 1923 which place he held till March 1924. He went on leave and retired in October 1924.

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13. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., retired Inspector-General of Education. A Madhwa Brahmin of Mysore, he was born in the year 1860 and joined the service as an Assistant Master, Maharaja's College on the 26th of May 1885. He was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1895; and after serving as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary to Government, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Commissioner, he was appointed Inspector-General of Education in June 1913. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on the 1st January 1914. In appreciation of his services he was awarded the title of Rajakaryaprasakta during the Dasara of 1917. He retired from service in April 1918.

14. Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. Desmukh Shama Rao, retired Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. Born in 1853, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1870, rose to the position of Superintendent of Survey and Settlement and retired from that appointment in January 1914. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in January 1911 and that of Rajakaryaprasakta by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1911.

15. Mr. E. R. Subrayer, B.A., B.C.E., retired Comptroller of the Government of Mysore, is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin. Born in the year 1849, he joined the Public Works Department in 1875, became Comptroller to the Government of Mysore in 1895 and retired from service in that capacity in January 1904.

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16. Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, A.C.E., B.C.E., Retired Director of Industries and Commerce.

He was born in March 1866. After taking his degree of A.C.E., B.C.E., in the Madras Engineering College, he underwent two years practical training in the Perambur Workshop. He was employed as apprentice Engineer under Mr. F.G.E. Spring C.I.E., on the East Coast Railway till the end of July 1894 over the Krishna and Kulia bridge and Railway Survey from Madras to Gudur. He then entered service as a temporary Assistant Engineer in the Mysore State on the 20th August 1894 and rose through successive grades to be Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department. He was appointed Director of Industries and Commerce in November 1916. He published a booklet on Mechanical Filters for Town Water Supply which he presented at the All India Sanitary Conference held in Madras in 1912. The Government in their order No. 159-66 of 22nd February 1898 have commended the meritorious services rendered by him in connection with the Water Supply to Bangalore.City. He retired from service at the end of June 1921.

17. Mr. D.K. Darashah, B.A., Retired Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

He belongs to a well known Parsi family long settled in Mysore, was born in 1867 and joined the Mysore Service as a Revenue Probationer in January 1897. He was nominated to the Civil Service as Probationery Assistant Commissioner in November 1897. He was appointed Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement on the 1st January 1914 a post which he held till his retirement in 1924.